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RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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The Daily and Weekly Commercial—Newspaper Postage. 1. Any one who takes a newspaper regularly from the Postoffice, whether directed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not, is responsible for the payment.

2. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

3. The Courts have decided that refusing to take Newspapers or Periodicals from the Postoffice, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud.

REMITTANCES must be made in Money Orders, Bank Checks or Drafts, if possible. Where neither of these can be procured, send the Money in a Registered Letter. The present Registration system is virtually an Absolute Protection Against Losses by mail, and all Postmasters are obliged to register letters whenever requested to do so.

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FIRST EDITION.

NEW ORLEANS.

THE SITUATION UNCHANGED.

Judge Dibble's Letter Denounced by Republicans.

Sheridan and Bishop Wilmer Discuss the Banditti Question.

CITY COUNCIL AFTER SHERIDAN.

NEW ORLEANS, January 9.—Mayor Leeds, in a message to the City Council today, called attention to the published dispatch of General Sheridan to the Secretary of War, of January 4th, by which the community has been calumniated, and advising Council to make an emphatic denial of this most unjustifiable libel. The Council adopted a resolution saying they know that such charges are unfounded in fact and unjust, and appealing to the sense of justice of the citizens of sister States who have been among us to stigmatize as they deserve the unwarranted charges and aspersions thus brought against us by Lieut. General Sheridan.

UNFOUNDED REPORTS

are current that the military have orders to arrest the leading White Leaguers.

BISHOP WILMER AND GEN. SHERIDAN

had an interview this evening upon the subject of the condition of affairs in Louisiana. They failed to agree, and consequently the interview was long and somewhat stormy. The Bishop explains that in his testimony before the Congressional Committee, wherein he states that there was no security, he meant no security under the courts against theft, etc., of which he was speaking.

JUDGE DIBBLE'S MANIFESTO.

The slips of Dibble's manifesto furnished to the Associated Press and the city papers yesterday evening, were from the *Republican* office. Its non-appearance in the *Republican* created surprise.

NEW ORLEANS, January 10.—The *Republican* says: "The somewhat remarkable letter of Judge Dibble, Assistant Attorney General, to Hon. Charles Foster, which was published in the Democratic paper of this city yesterday morning, was the subject of considerable comment during the day. We conversed with very few who took the view of matter which is expressed by Mr. Dibble, and we feel authorized to say that the opinion is his individually and is not held by the leading Republicans of the State. Governor Kellogg emphatically disclaims any indorsement of the letter, and states that Mr. Dibble published it in the Democratic papers alone, without consulting him or other leading Republicans on the subject. His own views are in direct opposition to Mr. Dibble's on the status of the State government."

It has been raining slowly and freezing all day, for the first time this season. The street car tops are fringed with ice.

WHEELING.

Accident on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad—Sentence of Taylor Strander.

WHEELING, W. VA., January 9.—An accident occurred to the east-bound train on the Baltimore and Ohio road, while on a bridge near Cambridge, Ohio, this morning. The sleeping car was thrown off and badly shattered. The rest of the train was uninjured. Some four or five passengers were injured, but none seriously. A broken fish bolt caused the accident.

Taylor Strander, the colored wife-murderer, whose case has been carried from court to court and appealed, was to-day sentenced to be hung on the 26th of March next.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, January 9, 1875.

CENTENNIAL SUBSCRIPTIONS.

The Centennial agents announce five subscriptions here, of five thousand each, besides a large list of smaller sums, in addition to ten thousand dollars by Stewart & Co.

PARTICULARS OF THE GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD DISASTER IN ENGLAND.

The London *Times* of the 25th of December gives an account of the terrible accident on the Great Western Railroad, in which thirty-one persons were killed and upward of seventy wounded. A large number of passengers, most of whom were visiting friends for Christmas, were being conveyed in thirteen carriages, with two engines, from the Great Western station, at Oxford, at 11:40, to Birmingham and the North. The train, which was half an hour late, proceeded safely for about six miles, when the tire of a wheel of the first-class carriage broke and immediately left the metals and, for at least three hundred yards, plunged along over the sleepers, many of which were cut in two, and rushed over two wooden bridges, one over the Oxford and Birmingham canal. The carriage was thrown from an embankment, and dragged after it several others. The train was traveling at a rate of forty miles an hour, and the impetus given to the carriages as they left the rails carried them with terrible force for a long distance, until they were finally dashed to pieces in the meadows below. Three carriages and the baggage man were deposited beyond the canal. One carriage carried away one of the stone abutments of the bridge and fell in splinters into the water. Fragments of two carriages, turned wheels upward, were literally strewn about the embankment, and one carriage was hurled right across the up line on the bank. The front part of the train continued its course for some distance. In the case of a majority of the victims death was instantaneous.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Postal service has been ordered on the Easton (Ohio) Railroad, from Dyson's to Cumberland.

The Catalonian corporations have invited ex-Queen Isabella to take up her residence in Barcelona.

Advices from San Domingo to January first, report that the treaty with Hayti has been ratified.

The steamers City of Antwerp and Algeria, from Liverpool, and Bolivia, from Glasgow, have arrived at New York.

Further difficulties between China and Japan are anticipated, in consequence of the latter objecting to the conditions of the Formosan treaty.

The Western Hotel, at Sacramento was burned Saturday afternoon. Three men perished in the flames, and others are supposed to be buried in the ruins.

Saturday being the second anniversary of the death of Napoleon III., memorial services were held in the Church of St. Augustine, Paris. The church was densely crowded.

The Indianapolis *Sentinel* of to-day publishes a letter from D. W. Voorhees, withdrawing his name as a candidate for United States Senator. This leaves the contest between Holman and McDonald.

Over five thousand invitations have been issued for the Cleveland calico ball to be given Thursday evening. It is believed that this ball will be the grandest affair of the kind ever held in this country.

On Saturday a resolution was offered in the Virginia Senate, and made the special order for to-morrow, requesting the Governor to telegraph an invitation to the Governors of all the States to meet and advise together respecting Louisiana affairs.

The suspension of mining operations in the Schuylkill region has become almost general. The action of the Philadelphia and Reading Coal Company, in reducing its prices for the current month, will check all movements for a rise all along the line.

A Berlin dispatch says a lively correspondence is in progress between the German and Spanish governments in regard to the outrage by the Carlists on the German vessel Gustav. It is rumored that the German corvettes Victoria and Louisa have been ordered to be in readiness to proceed to chastise the Carlists if necessary.

At a caucus of the Republican members of the Minnesota Legislature friendly to Senator Ramsey, held Friday evening, the fact was developed that he has positive strength enough to assure his renomination on the first ballot. The opposition to him is divided between the friends of W. D. Washburn, Governor Davis and ex-Governor Houston, of whom Senator Ramsey is the second choice of a considerable number.

In the case of Stack vs. Bishop O'Hara, so long in controversy in the courts of Lycoming county, the Master in Chancery has decided that the action of Bishop O'Hara in removing Father Stack from the Church of Annunciation, in Williamsport, was in full accord with the recognized law and discipline of the Catholic Church, and that the priest is bound to accept and abide by the law of voluntary association while a member.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE

Spain.

ARRIVAL OF ALFONSO AT BARCELONA.

MADRID, January 9.—The Spanish frigate with King Alfonso on board, arrived at Barcelona this morning. The Prefect of the city and a number of deputations representing various organizations, went on board and welcomed the King. His Majesty, in reply, said: "I am happy to re-enter Spain by way of Barcelona. I know the wants of Catalonia. Of my titles I am proudest of 'Count of Barcelona.'" His Majesty landed at eleven A. M. He was received by the civic authorities and an immense and enthusiastic crowd. The King was escorted to the Cathedral, where religious services were held. Afterward he reviewed the troops. The King will leave to-morrow for Valencia.

PROGRESS OF THE KING TOWARD MADRID.

MADRID, January 10.—King Alfonso has left Barcelona for Valencia, where he is expected Monday evening. Thence he goes direct to Madrid, and will arrive Tuesday.

CAPTAIN GENERAL OF CUBA.

The Council of Ministers has tendered to Count Valmaseda the office of Captain General of Cuba. Valmaseda will not accept the post unless he is granted a reinforcement of 20,000 men, which he deems indispensable for the effectual suppression of the insurrection. Should this be promised him, he will go to Cuba, but before his departure will propose a plan for the gradual emancipation of slaves in the island.

France.

THE OLD MINISTRY WAITING FOR THE NEW.

PARIS, January 10.—The Duke de Broglie has informed President MacMahon that he will not be able to organize a ministry until the Assembly comes to a decision with regard to the Constitutional bills. The President to-day communicated to the Council of Ministers the results of interviews had with various party leaders, and requested the present ministers to remain in office until the Assembly comes to vote on the Constitutional bills and a new government is formed. All acceded to the request except M. Chabaud La Tour, Minister of the Interior, who will probably be replaced by M. Grivart, from the Department of Commerce. It is hoped that the new cabinet will be disposed of in the Assembly by Tuesday or Wednesday, and that the consideration of the Constitutional bills will immediately follow. The Ministers will take no part in the debate.

PROPOSAL FOR DISSOLUTION OF THE ASSEMBLY.

PARIS, January 10.—The *Bon Public* says a proposal in favor of the dissolution of the Assembly has been numerously signed by members of all sections of the Left.

Marine News.

THE ABBOTSFORD AT QUEENSTOWN.

QUEENSTOWN, January 10.—The steamship Abbotsford, heretofore reported disabled, was towed into this port to-day, seriously damaged. She was in collision with the steamer Pennsylvania, of the American line. Both vesselswere bound for Philadelphia.

STEAMER LOST—TWENTY-FIVE PERSONS DROWNED.

LONDON, January 11.—The steamer Kathleen Mary, from Odessa for Falmouth, has been lost at sea and twenty-six persons drowned.

LIVERPOOL, January 10.—The steamer Manitoban, from Baltimore, arrived.

LONDON, January 9.—Steamship Lessing from New York, arrived out.

European Markets.

LONDON, January 9, 5 P. M.—Consols for money 93⅝; for account 93⅝@93¾. United States bonds—5-20's, 1865, 107⅛; do. 1867, 107⅝; 10-40's, 104½; new 5's, 103½. New York Central 93; Erie 26¼@26⅝; preferred 39½@39¾.

FRANKFORT, January 9.—5-20's, 1882, 98¾.

PARIS, January 9.—Rentes, 62 francs 35 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, January 9.—Cotton quiet; middling upland 7⅝d; Orleans 7¾d; sales 12,000 bales, including 2,000 for speculation and export, and 7,500 American. Breadstuffs quiet. Lard 76s. Shoulders 36s. Bacon 38s.

ANTWERP, January 9.—Petroleum 27¾ francs.

FIRE RECORD.

Quincy, Ill.—$12,000.

CHICAGO, January 9.—The court house of Adams county, Illinois, at Quincy, was burned this afternoon. All the records and papers were saved. The loss on the building, which was a very old and incommodious structure, is about $12,000.

THE STATE TREASURY.

The Receipts and Expenditures.

The following statements in reference to the State Treasury are from the annual report of Harrison Allen, Auditor General, just issued:

SUMMARY OF THE RECEIPTS

at the State Treasury, from the 1st day of December, 1873, to the 30th day of November, 1874, both days inclusive:

Bank tax	$ 32,665 18
Auction commissions	18 761 03
Notary public commissions	7,225 00
Brokers' licenses	170 72
Tax on bank stocks	366,098 33
Tax on corporations	1,026,465 46
Tax on personal property	545,923 24
Tax on loans	418,381 66
Tax on salaries, offices or income	80,207 41
Tax on gross receipts	21,887 29
Tax on enrolment laws	2,620 00
Tax on legacies	1,660 00
Tax on tonnage	120,931 35
Tax on real estate	857,086 84
Commutation of tonnage tax	490,000 00
Tax on writs, wills, deeds, &c	125,868 11
Tax on certain offices	6,049 24
Collateral inheritance tax	370,610 70
Tavern licenses	226,978 02
Retailers' licenses	154,929 33
Theater, circus, &c., licenses	5,286 75
Billiard room, bowling saloon, &c., licenses	8,909 50
Eating house, beer house and restaurant licenses	44,801 63
Peddlers' licenses	2,948 40
Brokers' licenses	15,435 96
Patent medicine licenses	5,965 66
Distillery and brewery licenses	7,789 15
Billiard licenses	1,590 29
Foreign insurance companies	292,775 07
Bonus on charters	56,408 13
Pamphlet laws	543 31
Escheats	27,692 46
Dividends on bridge stocks	160 00
Pennsylvania Railroad Company, bonds redeemed	200,000 00
Annuity for right of way	10,000 00
Refunded cash	5,340 55
Fines and penalties	12 00
Fees of the public offices	28,676 25
Sale of public property	2,904 15
Allegheny Valley Railroad Company, interest on bonds	175,000 00
Accrued interest	10,108 50
	$5,871,998 27
Balance in the Treasury, November 30, 1873	1,825,151 24
	7,697,149 51

SUMMARY OF THE PAYMENTS

at the State Treasury, from the first day of December, 1873, to the thirteenth day of November, 1874, both days inclusive:

Expenses of the government	$1,096,153 63
Constitutional Convention	86,461 42
Williamsport riots	330 77
Susquehanna depot riots	15,696 03
Militia expenses	48,774 87
Militia expenses, per act of April 16, 1862	150 71
Militia expenses, per act of April 22, 1863	14,511 73
Pensions and gratuities	45,889 77
Charitable institutions	683,509 49
Centennial Exposition	71,815 22
Soldiers' orphan schools	419,286 61
Common schools	878,982 24
Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, viz:	
Loans, etc., redeemed	$1,220,166 90
Other payments	32,087 82
	$1,252,254 72
Interest on loans	1,103,774 34
Domestic creditors	58 61
Damages and old claims	4,398 00
Mechanics' High School of Pennsylvania	695 22
Harbor Master, Philadelphia	2,916 66
Port Warden, Philadelphia	2,291 66
Inspectors of coal mines	24,474 88
State Library	7,000 00
Public buildings and grounds	101,738 81
County subventions	3,324 00
Atonements to the Constitution	140 00
House of Refuge	12,500 00
Penitentiaries	68,702 02
Board of Pardons	1,458 34
Escheats	7,044 03
Geological survey	15,000 00
Stationery, fuel, &c	2,020 59
Mercantile appraisers	2,698 47
Counsel for commissioners	11,777 00
Board of Public Charities	2,757 76
Special commissioners	25,702 91
Publishing the new Constitution	292,782 19
Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society	2,000 00
Advertising for proposals	9,706 97
Interest on loans	15,614 00
Miscellaneous	34,902 08
	$6,642,967 88
Balance in Treasury, November 30, 1874	1,054,551 63
	$7,697,119 51

RECAPITULATION

of monthly receipts and expenditures:

Receipts.		*Expenditures.*	
1873.		1873.	
December	$461,962 85	December	$283,648 35
1874.		1874.	
January	666,188 28	January	870,849 16
February	808,113 07	February	284,366 61
March	547,449 61	March	483,729 11
April	220,837 82	April	567,705 07
May	302,988 39	May	811,288 64
June	293,567 23	June	462,112 04
July	776,355 20	July	991,414 66
August	486,975 09	August	182,056 18
September	193,782 41	September	473,388 68
October	275,471 85	October	467,157 59
November	413,502 96	November	454,796 88
	$5,871,998 24		$6,642,967 86
Balance in Treasury Nov. 30, 1875	1,825,151 25	Balance in Treasury Nov. 30, 1874	1,054,551 65
	$7,697,149 51		$7,697,119 51

The Grand Jury of Chicago indicted Richard Morton, of Kentland, Indiana, who was brought to Illinois on a requisition of Governor Beveridge, of bribery. It will be remembered that this was the case of an alleged attempt on the part of Morton to bribe Grain Inspector Harper, of Chicago, relative to Louisiana affairs before expressing their opinions. It was generally admitted, however, that it was the duty of the Government to protect all its citizens in all their legitimate rights, irrespective of the opposing party. The object of the caucus was to agree upon some line of policy which would unite the Republicans of both houses. This purpose will be the subject of an adjourned meeting.

HOUSE REPUBLICAN CAUCUS.

The Republicans of the House held a caucus to-night, with Mr. Maynard, Chairman and Mr. Gunckle, Secretary.

Mr. White offered a resolution for the appointment of a committee of nine members to draft a general bill, with a view to secure the rights of all citizens of the South. In his remarks he referred to the alleged outrages, and urged the immediate necessity for action if they desired to be true to their professions as Republicans and friends of constitutional liberty.

Mr. Dawes, of Massachusettes, said he was desirous of affording requisite relief, and wanted some plan to be presented as a remedy for the outrages on citizens of the South.

Mr. Cessna, of Pennsylvania, in the course of his remarks, approved of General Sheridan's course.

Mr. Sypher, of Louisiana, said the necessary remedy was to protect the people of the South who had been enfranchised as an experiment by the Republican party.

Mr. Wilson, of Indiana, desired an amendment instructing the Judiciary Committee to report a bill for a new election in Louisiana.

Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts, spoke in favor of a resolution justifying the President and justifying the acts of Sheridan.

Mr. Hoar, of Massachusetts, said he intended to do his duty in spite of the clamors of the public press. He supposed the Republican party would support their President, and he knew the President was endeavoring to confine his action strictly within the line of his constitutional duty. He fully sustained the President and General Sheridan.

Mr. Blaine, of Maine, was called for, but did not respond.

Mr. Townsend, of Pennsylvania desired to hear Mr. Foster, Chairman of the New Orleans sub-committee, who had just come into the hall, but that gentleman made no response.

Mr. Ward, of Illinois, said he would not be bound by the action of a caucus that hesitated to do what was necessary to preserve the Republican party and protect all the citizens of the Union.

The resolution for the appointment of a committee of nine was agreed to with Mr. White's proposition, was agreed to, when the caucus adjourned until the report of the Committee on Louisiana affairs shall be made to the House, and action taken on that subject be transmitted to Congress.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 10, 1875.

VIEWS OF THE LOUISIANA COMMITTEE.

The Sub-Committee appointed by the House Special Committee on Southern Affairs, and which has been investigating matters in Louisiana for some weeks past, returned to Washington last night. Its members, Messrs. Foster, Phelps and Potter, are necessarily occupied in giving expression at their views in advance of their presentation to the full committee, and of the maturing and making of its report to the House. Enough is known, however, to authorize the statement that there is no conflict of opinion among members of the sub-committee as to the principal points in controversy. The testimony touching the intimidation of colored voters, but rather tends to establish the fact that large numbers of negroes voted the Democratic ticket from the conviction that to do so doing they were advancing their own interests and the interests of the State. It is a mere matter of conjecture what course or policy the committee will recommend, but the probabilities are that it will be in the direction of a new election. The excitement in New Orleans when the committee left that city, had ceased, and there is now no likelihood whatever of its being manifested in any general outbreak. The Kellogg government is submitted to only under the pressure of the military power of the United States, and in the expectation and belief that Congress will devise and adopt some measure that will restore the Commonwealth to the control of its own citizens.

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF DEMOCRATS.

At the suggestion of prominent Democrats of the country, a meeting will be held here some time this week, consisting of one leading Democrat from each State, to consider the political situation. It is understood that ex-Governor Magoffin, of Kentucky, will preside, and that the consultation will be private.

DISAGREEMENT IN THE CABINET.

Rumors of dissensions in the Cabinet on account of the policy of the Administration in regard to Louisiana troubles, are again repeated in well-informed circles, and it was stated to-night that Secretary Fish had tendered his resignation to the President. The Secretary, however, denies the truth of the report, stating positively that he had not resigned, though as to what he would do in the future he declines to say. He seems to be every indication that at least three members of the Cabinet are not thoroughly in accord with the President on this troublesome question, and it is understood that to him that they will resign. It is known that several prominent Republican Senators were in consultation with Secretary Fish to-day, and it has been given out that the rumor that an effort is being made to reconcile adp differences which may have taken place between him and the President.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., January 11, 1875.

PROBABILITIES.

In the South Atlantic and East Gulf States, falling barometer, rising temperature, east to northwest winds, cloudy weather, and rain, sleet or snow will prevail. In the West Gulf States, Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, northwest, to northeast winds and rising temperature, with partly cloudy weather, occasional rain or snow, and slight changes in barometer in first section and with falling barometer, cloudy weather and light snow in the two latter. For the Upper Lake Region, rising, followed by falling barometer, winds veering to northwest and northeast, lower temperature than on Sunday, and generally clear weather for the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys and the Northwest, rising, followed by falling barometer, low but rising temperature, winds veering to east and south, increasing cloudiness and occasional snow. In the Middle States and the Lower Lake Region, falling barometer, higher temperature than on Sunday, increasing cloudiness, winds easterly and winds, veering to west and north in the latter and with east to north winds and snow in the former. For New England, winds shifting to northeast and southeast, slowly rising temperature, high, followed by falling barometer, increasing cloudiness, and at night possibly snow. The Mississippi river below Memphis will continue slowly rising, the Ohio and Cumberland falling.

Midnight Bulletin.

January 10, 1875—10:15 P. M.

STATIONS.	Bar.	Ther	Wind	Weather.
Cairo	30.40	14	E.	Clear.
Cincinnati	30.42	9	S.	Clear.
Davenport	30.25	8	W.	Clear.
Indianapolis	30.36	8	S.	Clear.
Keokuk	30.30	9	W.	Clear.
Leavenworth	30.34	9	...	Clear.
Louisville	30.42	11	...	Clear.
Memphis	30.28	24	S. E.	Clear.
Nashville	30.39	16	N.	Clear.
Omaha	30.32	15	N. W.	Clear.
Pittsburgh	30.41	15	Calm.	Clear.
St. Louis	30.41	15	...	Clear.
St. Paul	30.22	13	S. W.	Clear.
Vicksburg	30.37	24	N. W.	Cloudy.
Yankton	30.46	6	W.	Clear.
LaCrosse	30.26	1	W.	Clear.
North Platte	29.93	12	S. E.	Cloudy.

All thermometers having a dash (—) prefixed are below zero.

GALVESTON.

Report of the Nebraska and Kansas Committee on the Commercial Advantages of the City.

GALVESTON, January 10.—At a meeting of the joint delegation from Omaha, Council Bluffs, Plattsmouth, Nebraska City, St. Joseph and Atchison, it was unanimously resolved:

First, That Galveston, sooner or later, is destined to be one of the most important seaports in the world.

Second. That it is at this time the natural and true outlet for all surplus products of the Northwest, which we represent.

Third. That the city contains ample capacity and sufficient facilities to accommodate the trade at present, and we feel confident that, as the commerce of the country increases, so will the capital and facilities increase.

Fourth. That upon a careful examination of the commercial facilities, we find that the improvement of the harbor, by the deepening of the channel on the bar, is the first and most important matter now to be accomplished, and that we do hereby pledge ourselves, individually, and as a body, to co-operate faithfully and industriously with our friends of Galveston for the accomplishment of this end.

Fifth. That it is expected by the delegation that each one of its members will use his utmost endeavors to advocate the claims of Galveston for her just proportion of Federal and commercial patronage, to establish, if possible, at an early day, a permanent mercantile intercourse.

Sixth. That we heartily tender his Honor the Mayor and all the officers of this beautiful Island City, as well as also the Cotton Exchange and all other commercial bodies, also to the Gulf City Club, to whom we are indebted for a large share of our pleasure, our most hearty thanks for the very handsome reception given us, and will return to our homes feeling confident that on the face of God's green earth there is not a more hospitable people. (Signed)

JOHN J. REDICK, Chairman,
W. E. DILLON, Nebraska City,
THOMAS MURPHY, Atchison,
A. KERR, St. Joseph,
J. LYMAN, Council Bluffs,
Committee on Resolutions.

The entire delegation left this morning for home, *via* the International and Great Northern road.

The Weather.

The following is the report of the weather from various places since our last issue:

Chicago—Eighteen to twenty-five degrees below zero.

Omaha—Twenty-one below.

Wheeling—Six below.

Evansville—Eight below.

Louisville—Twelve below.

Cleveland—Thirteen below.

New Orleans—First freeze of the season.

New York—Two below.

Ask your grocer for Dooley's Yeast Powder, the best Baking Powder for preparing biscuits, rolls, bread, griddle cakes, waffles, &c. Depot 59 New street, New York. At retail by all grocers. p*

BUY THE GREAT

White River Flour

Dealers can make more money handling this Flour than from all the balance of flour in business.

Sold or Fails to Give Satisfaction.

20 CENTS PER BARREL Allowed on Flour if paid in Ten Days.

REMITTANCES MUST BE ON TIME or no Discounts will be allowed.

Goshen Cheese AND THE GREAT IRISH SOAP.

Advertisements on this page, under the several heads of WANTED, FOR SALE, FOR RENT, *&c., will be inserted at transient rates only—*TEN CENTS *per line for each insertion. No advertisement less than* FIFTY CENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED—CANVASSERS—ONE OR two experienced, to whom liberal salary will be paid. Call at 68 Fifth avenue, from 9 to 11 A. M. and 2 to 4 P. M. No other hours need apply. No. 68 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh.

WANTED—MODELS — INVENTORS and others wanting Patent Office Models or Experimental Models of Iron, Wood or Brass to call at Keystone Pattern and Model Works, of J. F. MILLER & CO., 68 Water street and 80 First avenue.

WANTED — PROPOSALS — FOR Building two three-story Brick Dwelling Houses, parties bidding to take a Building Lot in Thirty-second Ward as part pay on contract or for building lots. For further particulars apply to G. W. RANKIN, Real Estate Agent, 104 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WANTED—PARTNER—WITH CASH capital of $12,000, an experienced operator or man of general business knowledge preferred, to take an active interest in a well established and good paying business. References exchanged. Address, with real name and address, Lock Box 1202, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WANTED — MORTGAGES — FOR large and small amounts. I am prepared to furnish large sums of money to be placed on good City and Country Property. Said Mortgages must run from two to three years. For further particulars call on or apply to C. D. LEWIS, Real Estate Broker, office No. 90 Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—700 POUNDS MINION TYPE, nearly new. Will be sold at a bargain. Apply to this office.

FOR SALE—OAK TANNED LEATHER Belting and No. 1 "City Finish" Harness Leather at THORP & DUNN'S, 11 Market street.

FOR SALE—NO. 165 SMITHFIELD street, Brick House, 20x36; 9 rooms and bath. Terms easy. Apply to J. H. JOHNSTON, 285 Liberty street.

FOR SALE — NO. 163 SMITHFIELD street, Brick House, 20x36; 9 rooms and bath. Lot 20x90 feet. Terms easy. Apply to J. H. JOHNSTON, 285 Liberty street.

FOR SALE—NO. 7 SCOTT STREET, Brick House, 20x36; 7 rooms and bath; Hot Water, Washboue, paved street; lot 10x100 feet. Apply to J. A. JOHNSTON, 285 Liberty street.

FOR SALE—SMALL GARDEN FARM, with House, on Manchester, on the Pan Handle Railroad; House, Stable and Well; Price low. Terms easy. Apply to J. H. JOHNSTON, 285 Liberty street.

FOR SALE—RUBBER BELTING AND HOSE—India Rubber Belting and Hose of all sizes and kinds manufactured. Send for Descriptive Price. BARTLEY, MCKEE & CO., 58 Smithfield street.

FOR SALE—PLANING MILL MACHINERY. Priced to suit the times. Every Machine guaranteed. Send for Descriptive Circular and price list. M. B. COCHRAN & CO., 121 Liberty street.

FOR SALE—ENGINES AND BOILERS —New and Second-hand, of all sizes, Stationary and Portable, from 2 to 60-horse power, now on hand. SHEPARD, HILL & CO., Foundry, Fifteenth avenue and P., Ft. W. and C. R. R., Allegheny, Pa.

FOR SALE—THREE NEW DOUBLE-FLUE Boilers, 20x36; twelve Portable Boilers, from 12 to 30 horse power; Engines, from 4 to 30 horse power; one Hoisting Engine and Boiler. ANDREW MAXWELL & PORTER, 59 Park Way, Allegheny.

FOR SALE—PATENT REPORTS—A complete set of Volumes, containing Specifications and Patents from the organization of the Government in 1790 to July 1, 1874. Price, $120. If preferred, will sell in parts of ten volumes each. Parts can be selected when the books are received by express. C. H. ALLAIRE, 61 Fourth avenue.

FOR SALE — FORTY SUPERIOR second-hand Rollers, in good order, ranging from 30 inches face and 10 inches diameter to 44 inches face and 20 feet to 40 feet long; double-fluted and cylinder. County inspected certificates given with each boiler. Repairing done promptly at the West Point Boiler Works, No. 13 Water street. WATSON & GOODMAN.

FOR SALE—THAT DESIRABLY LOCATED, well finished two-story Brick House with Mansard Roof, fronting on the corner of Wylie avenue and Manhattan street, Allegheny, with Marble Hall, Gas, Bath Room, Water Closet, Gas and Water throughout. Price low and terms easy. Inquire at No. 63 Wood street.

FOR SALE — DESIRABLE RESIdence—The House now occupied by W. A. McClurg, corner of Fayette and Frazier streets, Allegheny, is offered for sale. A two-story Brick with Mansard Roof, of modern finish and convenience. This is a rare opportunity to secure a desirable residence in one of the best streets in the pleasantest portion of Allegheny city. Price reasonable on easy payments. Inquire on the premises, or at No. 63 Wood street.

FOR EXCHANGE.

FOR EXCHANGE — A SPLENDID Farm of 160 Acres, one and a half miles of Leetsburg Station, New Castle and Shenango Railroad; 110 Acres improved, lies well and good soil for grain, grass, fruit and timber. Dwelling on lane—Has new Frame House of 8 Rooms, Frame Barn 50x60 feet; other Outbuildings, Orchard, &c. Price, $80 per acre. Address "Farm Agency," Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—ROOMS—NICELY FURnished Rooms, with or without Board. Apply at No. 60 Ross street.

FOR RENT — IN YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, a desirable store, well suited for Grocery Trade. Size 112x23. Inquire of S. D. CURRIER, Youngstown.

FOR RENT — STOREROOM AND Dwelling, No. 179 Smithfield street. Possession immediately. Apply to J. H. JOHNSTON, 285 Liberty street.

FOR RENT—ROOM—LARGE WELL lighted second floor Room, 44x60 feet, with good elevator, located on Smithfield street. The party holding it has a three year lease. For particulars address Box A. E., Commercial office.

FOR RENT—NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE Office on first floor, with fire-proof Vault, Counters, &c., suitable for Banking, Insurance or other business. Also, well lighted and heated Warehouse, Water Closet. Inquire at Merchants' and Manufacturers' National Bank, 71 Fifth avenue.

FOR RENT—A HANDSOME BRICK Dwelling House, on Cliff street, Parlors, Dining Room and Kitchen on first floor; Gas, dry Cellar, 8 Bedrooms and finished Attic; Hot and Cold Water; possession the first week in December. The Lot extends from street to street. Will be rented reasonable. Possession given immediately. For particulars apply to WM. EVANS, Commercial office.

FOR RENT OR SALE—NEW TWO-STORY Frame House, with Bay Window, containing 6 Rooms, Vestibule and Hall, Water in Kitchen; lot 45x200, with Grape vines. Located on Grandview avenue, Mount Washington. Thirty-fifth ward, commanding the finest view in the city. Rent moderate to a good tenant. For particulars, apply to E. AREL, Commercial Counting Room.

FOR RENT OR SALE—NEW TWO-STORY Frame House, with Bay Window, containing 6 Rooms, Vestibule and Hall, Water in Kitchen; lot 45x200, with Grape vines. Located on Grandview avenue, Mount Washington, Thirty-fifth ward, commanding the finest view in the city. Rent moderate to a good tenant. For particulars, apply to E. AREL, Commercial Counting Room.

LOW RENTS FOR HARD TIMES—A Fine Storeroom, 53 Market street, Key with N. Holmes & Sons, next door. Possession immediately.

Large three-story Warehouse in rear of above; suitable for manufacturing or storage. Possession 1st of April.

Warehouse, 155 Liberty street, opposite Union street. Key with S. Lindsay, Jr., next door.

A Vacant Lot, 60x80 feet, corner Liberty and Fifth streets, suitable for a machine shop.

Address by mail,

JOHN WAY, Jr.,
Sewickley, Pa.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE "ARMENIA INSURANCE CO."—DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have this day declared a Dividend of SIX DOLLARS per share, out of the earnings of the last six months, free from all taxes, and payable forthwith.

JAS. S. BUTLER, Secretary.

Pittsburgh, January 9, 1875.

OFFICE OF THE CITY INSURANCE CO., No. 64 FOURTH AVENUE, (Second Floor)—DIVIDEND No. 4.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a Dividend of SEVEN ($7 00) DOLLARS per share on the capital stock, payable forthwith. In cash, to all Stockholders who have paid up in full, and to be applied to payment of assessable notes given by other stockholders, due on the 12th instant. Said notes will be returned to the stockholders on demand at the office of the Company, the Capital Stock ($150,000) being hereby declared fully paid up in full in cash.

JOHN R. GLONINGER, Secretary.

Pittsburgh, January 4, 1875.

DIVIDEND—OFFICE ALLEMANNIA FIRE INSURANCE CO.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a Dividend of TEN PER CENT., being FIVE DOLLARS per share, out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after January 11, 1875.

CHAS. F. BERGSEE, Secretary.

Pittsburgh, January 7, 1875.

DIVIDEND—GERMAN AMERICAN INSURANCE COMPANY OF PENNA.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a Dividend of THREE DOLLARS per share, to be credited to the unpaid stock.

ROB. ABEL, Secretary.

Pittsburgh, January 6, 1875.

ARTISANS' DEPOSIT BANK—DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Bank have declared a Dividend of FOUR PER CENT. out of the earnings of the past six months, payable on and after the 15th inst.

D. F. STARK, Cashier.

Pittsburgh, January 5, 1875.

MASONIC DEPOSIT SAVINGS BANK, No. 125 SMITHFIELD STREET—DIVIDEND.—The Board of

The Commercial.

MONDAY JANUARY 11, 1875.

PAPERS err in stating that JOHN D. PARK, one of the Republicans elected to the Legislature from Armstrong county, is dead. It was Dr. HUNTER, who died.

AFTER all the talk about the opposition to the re-election of Senator HAMLIN and CHANDLER, they have both been renominated by very large majorities. The *Tribune* will feel bad.

IF THE Democratic party desires to show once more that it has no real object except to restore the rebel element of the South to power, at whatever cost of law and bloodshed, now is the exact time for it to do so.

THE most noticeable feature of Governor HENDRICKS' message to the Legislature of Indiana is his warm indorsement of the Centennial Exposition, and his recommendation that Indiana be properly represented.

WESTERN papers give a very discouraging account of "idle flax-mills, workingmen thrown out of employment and of flax straw being burned for lack of demand." This is in a large measure due to the lack of a protective tariff.

THE *Financial Chronicle*, good authority, is inclined to believe that the problem of financial conciliation has been solved by the Finance Bill, which was pressed by the Senate on the 23d December, and by the House on the 7th of January.

THE Mayor of New York will preside at the public meeting to be held in that city to-night, to deprecate Federal "interference" in Louisiana affairs. This gentleman recently appointed as his Secretary the Secretary of JEFF. DAVIS during the rebellion.

ALTHOUGH we are not given to prophesying, yet we make the prediction that one of the first measures enacted by the next Democratic House of Representatives will be the pleoing of wounded Confederate soldiers on the pension rolls of the Government, and their admission to the Soldiers' Homes at Troy, Dayton and Milwaukee."

THIS is the Southern Iliad, in a nutshell. The men who filled three hundred and twenty-five thousand loyal graves, who plunged the country in three thousand million dollars debt, and who have assassinated thousands of Republicans since the rebellion, must be held to a strict observance of the letter and spirit of the reconstruction laws.

WILL the opposition press explain why it is that, while Northern men who have gone South, and there voted the Republican ticket, are violently denounced as meddling "carpet-baggers," other Northern men who have gone to the same places, and who vote with the Democrats, are quoted in the same quarters as high political authority?

THE Director of the Mint, Mr. LINDERMAN, is clearly of the opinion that it will be perfectly feasible to carry into effect that section of the new Finance bill which requires the fractional currency to be replaced by silver coin. He says that while the European market is glutted with silver and the product of the United States gives signs of rapid increase, the natural tendency of the price of silver must be downward, and states emphatically that, "even if gold should advance to 113 it is quite certain that silver will depreciate sufficiently to still maintain a silver circulation."

THE Democrats of Pennsylvania signalize their partial return to power by placing in the State Senate a man charged with the penal offense of bribery; by electing an indicted embezzler and ballot-box stuffer as Sergeant-at-Arms of the House; by putting into another House office a man so ignorant and venal that the Democrats of Reading were compelled, last fall, to drive him off their ticket; and by electing, as the fit colleagues of these two Democratic exemplars, a man notorious in Philadelphia as the doorkeeper of a gambling house. This is the "reform" which the Democracy has introduced.

THE aggregate amount of precious metals produced in the States and Territories west of the Missouri river, including British Columbia, during 1874, reaches $74,401,655, being an excess of $2,142,352 over the yield of 1873. California, Nevada, Utah, Colorado and British Columbia show an increased product; Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Montana, Arizona and the west coast of Mexico a decreased yield. The increase in Nevada and Colorado is merely nominal; but in California and Utah, it is $3,100,000, three-fourths of which is to the credit of California. Recent developments in the Comstock Lode justify the belief that the total product for this year will approximate $700,000,000.

THE following comparison of the value of the importation of some of the principal items of imports from Ireland for the four calendar years ended with 1874, is interesting:

	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.
Iron, bars..	3,820,166	5,133,604	2,881,805	858,888
Iron, hoops..	2,205,000	2,621,000	2,865,000	936,000
Iron, R. R.	10,418,922	9,485,512	9,061,583	5,059,009
Iron, steel..	991,182	786,518	927,028	318,811
Lead.....	1,903,000	2,187,300	1,747,000	1,323,348
Spelter.....	366,867	473,292	390,910	124,691
Zinc.....	2,612,258	2,771,704	2,486,275	1,358,227
Tin and tin plates....	8,587,042	10,561,611	10,883,775	10,676,886
Coal.....	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000

Whilst a part of this decline is, no doubt, due to the depression in this country consequent on the panic, a still greater portion must be ascribed to our larger dependence on home manufactures.

THE whole number of immigrants landed at New York last year was 140,447. There was an increased proportion of German and Scandinavian blood, and a decrease especially of natives of Ireland. From Germany, Austria, Belgium, Bohemia, Hungary, Holland, Luxemburg and Switzerland we received 41,423, and from Scandinavia 10,887, making 62,310 for the Teutonic element, not counting the English, which, with other kindred blood, would make nearly 75,000, or more than one-half of all for the year of Protestant inclination and Teutonic origin. From Ireland we received 41,179, the smallest since the war, and smaller than for any peace year except 1858-59 and 1860. On the whole, the immigration business for the past year has been a failure, and the promise of improvement is not visible.

JUDGE HALL, of the Bedford and Somerset district, in his written opinion filed in the contested election case of SCHELL vs. YUTZY, has put at rest the popular fallacy that informality in the making up of an election board is sufficient to invalidate the entire vote of the township. Mr. SCHELL, the Democratic candidate for Senator in the district composed of Bedford, Fulton and Somerset counties, contested the election of YUTZY, Republican, solely upon the following ground:

"The regularly elected board of election officers of Milford township, Somerset county, was composed of Daniel D. Miller, Judge J. C. Schaff, majority inspector, and Abraham Barrone, minority inspector.

"The plaintiffs allege that at the general election on the 3d of November, ultimo, Miller and Schaff, some time between seven and eight o'clock, A. M., appointed a fifth Bittner inspector in the place of Barrone, and that Bittner appointed his clerk. That soon after Bittner and his clerk were sworn in, Barrone and his clerk appeared and demanded to be sworn in, and that this was refused, and the election was held by the board thus illegally constituted."

In point of fact, however, the testimony of the witnesses for the plaintiff proved that the Board was not organized until half-past eight o'clock—an hour and a half after the time fixed by law for the opening of the polls, and the vacancy in the Board caused by the absence of the minority inspector, BARRONE, was filled by the unanimous consent of all the qualified electors then present at the polls. Whereupon, Judge HALL rendered his decision as follows:

"It, therefore, seems that the Board was legally constituted, and that Bittner was *de jure* the inspector; but if this were not so, if he was only inspector *de facto*; and performed the duties of his office under claim and color of an appointment, yet without any fraud or mistake affecting the result of the election, mere irregularity or illegality in the method of his appointment or election ought not to invalidate the vote of the township. The people of a township are not to be disfranchised because of the illegal conduct of the election officers. If this were allowed, it would open wide a door for the entrance of fraud in a new form. It would enable unprincipled partisans to defeat an honest majority by indirect means. It might be much the cheapest way to fraudulently carry an election, by bribing an inspector irregularly into a Board, in a township likely to give a large majority to the opposing candidate."

This is good and well-established law, and it will save future trouble if it is kept in mind. The Democrats in Virginia and Wisconsin threw out, last fall, the vote of certain Republican counties or districts, on the most trifling allegations of informality, for the purpose of seating a couple of Democratic members of Congress, but in Pennsylvania the rule has long been established by her Courts that nothing but fraud will vitiate an election. Mere informality is not, in this State, allowed to work disfranchisement.

INTERCOLLEGIATE CONTESTS.

Some readers of the COMMERCIAL will not have forgotten the project of an intercollegiate literary contest inaugurated some time ago in a convention which assembled at Hartford for the purpose. The idea of an intellectual contest was naturally suggested by the annual boating contest, and the Hartford convention was the result of a somewhat lengthened discussion of the subject among the students of ten or a dozen eastern colleges. In the convention, consisting of representatives of the colleges alluded to and of a few gentlemen interested in the subject of education, the conclusions arrived at were not as harmonious as could have been desired. The students representing several of the principal colleges, such as Yale, Harvard an.. others, were not satisfied with any of the plans proposed for a contest, and therefore refused, for the present at least, to participate in carrying out the project. In the contest for which arrangements were made only six colleges agreed to take part, namely, Rutger, Lafayette, Williams, Princeton, University of New York, and Cornell. The contest took place in the Academy of Music, New York, last Thursday evening, and appears to have been a rather greater success than was anticipated even by the most ardent friends of the project. It was a completely new thing in this country and its organization was necessarily attended with many difficulties. The weather also on the evening of the contest was very bad, and other circumstances which need not be mentioned were unfavorable, and yet an audience of the right kind filled the great hall and remained interested until the close of the exercises at a late hour. Each of the colleges was represented in the contest by two speakers and two essayists. The first prize for the best speech most effectively delivered was won by J. C. TOMLINSON, of New York University, and the second prize was won by WALTER D. EDMONDS, of Williams College. For essays the subjects assigned had been "The Utilitarian Theory of Morals," and any one of SHAKESPEARE'S plays or any character or type of character portrayed by SHAKESPEARE, at the option of the essayists. ALICE MARQUAND, representing Princeton, received the first prize for essay on the first named of these subjects, and GEORGE H. FITCH, representing Cornell, received the first prize for essay on "Henry V." The second prize for essay on utilitarian theory of morals was won by W. R. THOMPSON, of New York University, and the second prize for Shakespearean essay was won by JAMES E. CLUCK, of Cornell, his subject being "The Clowns of SHAKESPEARE."

The three judges of oratory were WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT, WHITELAW REID and GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS; the judges of essays were Col. T. W. HIGGINSON, JAMES T. FIELDS and RICHARD GRANT WHITE.

It is, we believe, well understood that while the faculties of some Eastern colleges have from the beginning regarded this intercollegiate contest with favor, the faculties of others have regarded it with distrust or even positive disapproval. No doubt DR. MCCOSH, in a letter published a few days ago, expressed the view of many college professors when he said: "Some enlightened educationists in this country have a very strong opinion that we give quite enough attention in America to school and college spouting." In further saying, that "it does not necessarily follow that the youth who can write a ten minutes' speech and deliver it trippingly on a stage will turn out to be an orator at the bar, in the pulpit, or the senate," Dr. MCCOSH made another true remark. It seems, however, that the annual intercollegiate contest is not to be confined to the delivery of little speeches or little essays. It is to be a more manly and profitable trial of intellectual vigor and attainment. On Friday, the representatives of the contestant colleges and others, many of them gentlemen of distinction in literature and science, conferred together on the subject of future contests, and agreed that a prominent feature of them shall be a rigorous competitive examination in mathematics and classics. It was decided that "in the classics the examination shall be based upon one Greek play to be announced as early as possible by the examiners, and that the contestants shall be required to *translate at sight* from some Greek author into English and from some English author into Greek." Let this resolution be firmly and judiciously carried out, and the students of no college can then consistently avoid participating in the struggle on the ground or pretext that the contest is of a puerile or frivolous character. In fact, the result will be to secure for American colleges somewhat of the stimulus by which English university students are impelled to strenuous exertion. In Oxford the twenty-three colleges, and in Cambridge the eighteen colleges which respectively make up each university, compete with one another in the intellectual rivalry of their undergraduates. It is not easy to perceive why our American colleges or a portion of them should not maintain a similar competition for the honors and prizes of scholarship. The prospect is reasonably fair that such shall, before very long, be the case, and that the results will be as real and important on this side of the water as on the other.

MR. JAMES C. JACKSON, one of the old-time Abolitionists, in a letter to the Rochester *Democrat*, recalls an interesting incident of the formation of the first Anti-slavery society in New York. A meeting for the purpose of organizing such a society was called to meet at the Presbyterian church in Utica, in 1833. At the time fixed for the meeting the church was packed full of people, anxious to take part in the proceedings, or to hear what was to be said respecting them; but, in the period between the calling and the holding of the meeting the Democrats had been very busy in stirring up public sentiment against it, and as the Mayor of Utica, a doughface named BEARDSLEY, was a Democrat, the meeting had hardly assembled before it was notified by him that they must leave the city immediately. He would undertake to see them safely out of the place, if they dispersed at once, but he could not guarantee their safety if they remained. The officers of the meeting urged their rights as American citizens; but BEARDSLEY, as was the wont of all Democrats at that day, quoted in reply the curse of Canaan, and repeated the pro-slavery stuff with which both pulpit and press then abounded.

In this critical posture of affairs a young and fine-looking man arose in one of the pews and said that he was not an anti-slavery man; he was a Colonizationist, and had come to the meeting to hear what could be said against his own views; but he was also in favor of free speech; and if the society was not to be allowed to organize in Utica, he invited its members to accompany him to Peterboro, where he was sure they would not be molested. The society took him at his word and went with him to Peterboro; the State Anti-slavery Society was organized there next day; and GERRIT SMITH, the friend of justice and right who had invited them there, not only secured them a welcome, but joined their number, and placed his check for $10,000 in its, as yet, empty treasury.

It was this illegal attempt of BEARDSLEY and his Democratic friends to put down freedom of speech and opinion which made GERRIT SMITH an Abolitionist. His great heart revolted at the idea that there was any institution that could not be discussed; and there were then doubtless many others who, like him, had too deep a sense of justice to tolerate intolerance of any kind, and were driven thereby into the anti-slavery ranks.

The Democrats are repeating, to-day, the folly which was practiced by their forerunners in 1833. The White Leaguers occupy the position in 1875 which the slaveholding oligarchy held forty years ago; and the Northern Democracy is as subservient to the cause of the Southern bandits to-day as were the Democracy of that past generation to the slaveholders of their day. Whatever the nabobs of the South do, now, is right in their eyes, as it was then. This utter subserviency of the Northern to the Southern Democracy drove off such men as GERRIT SMITH in 1833, and if it persists in its present attitude it will as certainly excite the disgust of all decent men.

FIVE or six months ago we mentioned how completely the Jesuits had established their ascendancy in the South American republic of Ecuador. It still continues, and the busy, pious Fathers have matters there so entirely in their own hands, that Ecuador may be fairly characterized as a religious Commonwealth. The wicked majority no longer bear rule, but the power of the State is wielded by faithful servants of the Holy Father in the interest of the Church. "The stillness of the dead prevails there," says a reporter. Of course, then, everybody in Ecuador enjoys a quiet life, which is commonly thought a great blessing. True, the same reporter speaks of unparalleled terrorism, but that may have been before things became perfectly quiet. In fact, GARCIA MORENO, President of the republic, seems to have reduced it to the conditions of a mere domain of the Jesuit society, having, it should seem, placed himself and all other authorities, whether secular or religious, in the control of one Father MEADEN, a Jesuit from Crefeld. Even the Papal delegate, and also Archbishop VANUTELLI, with the entire clergy of the republic, are said to be subject to the strong willed Father MEADEN. Now this is an interesting state of things. It must not be inferred or concluded with any degree of confidence that the Papal delegate, the Archbishop or the clergy relish the humble condition in which they have been placed. On the contrary, they may cordially detest it and its cause, and yet feel themselves perfectly impotent in their subjection. But their time will come; doubtless strong elements and agencies are at work for their deliverance and the deliverance of the republic, and before very long we shall hear that the zealous Fathers find it advantageous, as the cost of conquest, to transfer their activity to some other part of the world. There are those who trouble themselves with thoughts of danger from Jesuit influence. But though they, no doubt, do work great temporary mischief, it may be taken as a settled truth, that the Fathers cannot long maintain themselves in power anywhere. Their rule can not long be borne, and the less constraint is put upon their operations the sooner their day is over.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Where under heaven is William S. King?

The old battle for Freedom is not yet ended.

It looks as though Schumaker soiled himself.

The New York dailies have an aggregate circulation of 350,000 per day.

Sheridan sticks well to his letters, although he has not been licked.

Texas has one furnace blast in operation and one in process of construction.

The speculation in California mining stocks shows signs of "softening."

Webster's first definition of the word bandit is "a lawless or desperate fellow." Correct.

Just now the entire country is in a noisy condition, owing to the immense number of annual reports.

One of the Green Mountains threatens to "break out," and there is great excitement in Vermont.

Business is so dull in Boston that the rigging lofts are the only places where they are making any sails.

The Chicago papers complain that half the coal there is no better for heating purposes than buffalo chips.

Either the government must subdue the White Leaguers, or the White Leaguers will subdue the government.

In New York, the other day, a blind lad was struck on the head by a stone and immediately recovered his sight.

The Board of Education of Philadelphia will expend this year $1,688,865, and the investment will be a good one.

In many parts of California there have been no frosts this season, and the most delicate plants grow as if it were spring.

Strange, but true. Since the war Massachusetts has done nothing, as a State, to show its belief in the doctrine of equality.

For the last six months in 1874 our silk importations were fifty per cent. less than in 1871, and thirty per cent. less than in 1872.

"Thus conscience doth make cowards of us all." Sheridan's force in New Orleans consists of three staff officers and two ladies.

During the early troubles in Kansas, the late Capt. E. B. Ward, of Detroit, sent $10,000 to the free-soilers to buy Sharp's rifles with.

Good. The House Judiciary Committee have reported adversely on the bill to create a new State of portions of Texas and Louisiana.

It was so cold yesterday that men who were busy predicting an open winter had to shut up to keep their vitals from weather-cracking.

No so very poor. Last October the income of the Pope was eight million francs in gold, counting offerings and presents of all kinds.

The emigration statistics show a decrease of about fifty per cent. in the number of arrivals for 1874 compared with that of the previous year.

The "privileges of counsel" and "professional honor" must not be allowed to block the way to finding out the whole truth in the Pacific Mail investigation.

Savings deposits in the banks of California amount to $62,953,064, and the average to each depositor is a hundred per cent. greater than in any other State.

The iron industries of Massachusetts are greatly depressed. About 18,000 operatives are usually employed, of whom less than one-half are now fully occupied.

The total shipment of breadstuffs from this country during 1872-3 amounted in value to $98,318,599, and in 1873-4 to $109,-985,421, an increase of $63,000,000.

According to the opposition press, it is intolerable that the Louisiana White League rebels are restricted in the prosecution of their unlawful purposes.

A deed of Smutty Nose Island, off New Hampshire, dated 1736, conveying the island to the British government for their use forever, has just been discovered.

There are in the United States one hundred and fifty-six silk firms and manufacturing corporations, employing 10,651 operatives, who have invested nearly $16,000,000.

A three cent stamp will now carry a letter from any part of the United States to a Canadian city, and a single Canadian stamp will perform the same service the other way.

If Congress had done its duty in the Louisiana case, when the President first besought it to do so, much of the trouble which has since occurred might possibly have been averted.

"Ye shades of the illustrious departed, get up on your pegs! It is the *Post* that calls you; and tells you that the sands of liberty are nearly run out! Awake, O people! Why don't you?"

A one-horse journey. A New Hampshire man has just got home from Kansas, having driven through the entire distance, 1,529 miles, in fifty-nine days, in a buggy drawn by a single horse.

The amount of wine made on Kelley's Island, Lake Erie, last year was 367,000 gallons, and only about half the crop was made into wine. Grapes have proved a more reliable crop than any other.

Many parties in the Northern States and Canada have been badly victimized of late in the purchase of mountain lands, by means of false maps and fraudulent abstracts of title, in East Tennessee.

From Sweden comes the announcement of the discovery of a new explosive agent called vigorite. Eight ounces accomplished by experiment what would have required double the quantity of dynamite.

The London *Spectator* announces a failure in the supply of missionary laborers. In India there are now but two hundred and thirty-four missionaries, against two hundred and sixty-two ten years ago.

One object of Kalakaua's visit to this country is to examine manufacturing establishments, in order to reproduce them on the Sandwich Islands. He intends, on his return, to import from here a number of machines and skilled workmen.

A tract of 40,000 acres of land, lying in Maryland and West Virginia, is about to be for the first time divided. It is owned by the heirs of a grantee under the English government. Coal and iron mines of great value have just been discovered on it.

Behold how the *Post* blows the hewgag, and beats the tom-tom, and paws in the valley, and swallows the ground with fierceness, and mounts upward like the eagle that maketh her nest on high, and stretches the wings of its grandiloquence, and cries among the trumpets, "ha! ha!"

An important fact has been established in the tea trade since the panic, namely, that Japans are rapidly taking the place of Oolongs. During the past two seasons, it appears that the shipments of blacks have increased only from 5,000,000 pounds, while those of Japans have increased from 8,000,000 to 17,000,000 pounds, and those of greens from 5,000,000 to 17,000,000 pounds.

OUR COMMON SCHOOLS.

Report of Professor Robert Curry, A.M., Ph. D., Deputy State Superintendent.

To Hon. J. P. Wickersham, LL.D., State Superintendent Public Schools:

In making my annual report, it affords me pleasure to be able to record a year of unexampled prosperity in all matters pertaining to the interests of our common schools.

In addition to my visitation of numerous factories, mills and mines, in the western part of the State during the year, for the purpose of looking into the educational condition of the children employed therein and gathering statistics, I have visited, in my official capacity, all our State normal schools, and some of them twice, looking into their workings and taking an active part in the examination of all their graduating classes; participated in the examination of several of the soldiers' orphan schools, and attended the annual institutes in thirty different counties of the Commonwealth, as well as many local institutes, superintendents' conventions, and other educational meetings in different parts of the State; and also looked into the workings of the school system in the cities of Pittsburgh and Allegheny and elsewhere.

My official duties have involved a travel of more than thirty thousand miles and led me into almost every part of the State, thus affording me ample opportunities for investigating the progress of general education and estimating its relative value in different conditions of life; and in all these varied relations I have seen much that is encouraging, for, notwithstanding there is, outside of our common schools and beyond their immediate influence, a dark lair of ignorance with all its vices and concomitant evils, preying on human society, sapping its vitals and undermining its social structure, I have found all other classes of the people alive to the importance of education, and everywhere witnessed a general uprising in favor of our common school system.

And, indeed it is no wonder that our citizens should feel proud of their system of free schools. For the Pennsylvania school system is now a complete organism, perhaps unsurpassed in its general provisions and its adaptation to the condition of our people, by any other system of public instruction in this country or any other. For it already embraces a complete system of graded and ungraded schools, free to all the children of the Commonwealth; a system of State normal schools for the education and training of teachers for the same and a system of annual institutes, in which all the teachers of each county, city or borough in the State, may come together and spend at least one week of the year in the acquisition of professional knowledge; and it now only needs to be supplemented by a system of industrial schools, and to secure such legislation as will bring within its influence all the children of the State and enable it more fully to carry out its present functions.

But doubtless the increased interest everywhere manifested in behalf of popular education is largely due to the fact that most of those who formerly opposed the common school system, and many of those who, beyond that of their hostility to the cause, were then chosen as school directors, have now passed away, or at least ceased to be found where they at present nearly all our native citizens, including school officers and teachers as well as the people represented by them, have received their early education in the common schools, and are therefore, familiar with the spirit and workings, and in full sympathy with the system. But this educational enthusiasm in relation to our system of public instruction, is partly due to its improved management, for in these days of political corruption, when nearly every other public enterprise is controlled by rings and tribes, the functions of our common school system are above reproach, and the people everywhere have full confidence in its administration. And, perhaps, it may not be improper for me here to remark, for his encouragement in well doing, that I have heard but one voice come up from the different parts of the State in regard to the ability and integrity of the chief executive of our common school system, and it has been one of universal commendation, coupled with an earnest desire for his continuance in office.

STATE NORMAL SCHOOLS.

The State normal schools are all in a highly prosperous condition. And, indeed, it is a matter of great encouragement to the friends of popular education, that these schools are so well attended and that the cause of which they are the exponent, is thus so heartily indorsed by the citizens of the State for it shows their high appreciation of the importance of well-qualified teachers. The normal school buildings reflect honor on their founders, and are in general, creditable to the State. Some of the older ones need some improvements, and in some instances new additions are already in the way of completion, in others merely projected. Some of the last erected buildings are models in their way.

The faculties of our State normal schools seem to be alive to the responsibilities of their respective positions and are efficient and earnest, and, in some cases, even enthusiastic in their labors. And, everything considered, are doing a good work.

Of course it cannot be expected that any State normal school, no matter what may be its facilities, can take young men and women who have none but the most ordinary common school education, and in a two years' course, transform them into profound scholars and highly cultured and accomplished educators. But with all the appointments and appliances of our State normal schools at the disposal of an able corps of professional educators, much may be accomplished for students, even in that short time, by furnishing them correct ideals; forming in them proper habits of investigation and study; unlocking to them the doors to the different branches of science; creating in them a thirst for knowledge and filling them with the spirit of education; inspiring them with a love for teaching and by opening to their view the vast fields of knowledge yet unexplored by them, divesting them of self-conceit and teaching them lessons of humility. And it would be well for the children of the State if all our schools were supplied with teachers possessed of even these qualifications.

But as the normal school interest in this State is comparatively new, the kind of instruction pursued in these schools is not yet either so complete or comprehensive as it should be, and consequently fails to impart to so high a degree of culture on the part of the leader of the school as would be desirable, and time and demand will regulate matters in this regard. And doubtless, by and by, the course of study will be widened, the principles of education more thoroughly mastered, and the methods of teaching, year by year, become less mechanical, till our normal schools shall be what they should be regarded as models of erudition, refinement and professional skill.

The faculties of our State normal schools should always be composed of persons possessed of superior talents, well balanced minds, profound education, broad and liberal views, and well established character, whose very presence will have an educating and transforming power. Otherwise our State normal schools will degenerate into mere machine shops—for imparting in a mechanical way mechanical methods to mechanical students, who in their turn will practice for mechanical teachers—and thus become a source of more evil than good.

COUNTY INSTITUTES.

Of the thirty counties visited by me as State instructor, seventeen are east of the mountains, and thirteen west of them; seventeen in the northern half of the State, and thirteen in the southern half. At the annual institutes in each of these counties I remained several days, giving instruction during the day sessions and lecturing in the evenings. In every case the institute was largely attended, and all participated both as to giving and receiving instruction. Even in the mountainous counties in the northern part of the State, where salaries are low and traveling is so difficult, that not every teacher was present at his institute; and the largest portion that could be present in the evening sessions was crowded to overflowing. Indeed I know of no other kind of public meeting in the evenings in which all the best classes of the community take so deep an interest, as the county institute.

It will thus be seen that the teachers' institute is doing good work in this State, not only in educating the teachers themselves, but also to greater activity and inspiring them with a higher enthusiasm, but also in forming public opinion and creating a love for learning in the people in the cause of popular education; for in every county and section of the State in which part of the people can make much progress without their sympathy, or get much in advance of their neighbors, there is little or no matter of no small importance to secure the co-operation in the cause we advocate, and, perhaps, there is no other educational agency that can accomplish so much in securing this result as the county institute when properly conducted. Its usefulness depends very much, however, on the efficiency of its manager.

In reporting to you the fact that the superintendent is a man of character, education and natural fitness for his position, and that he has been placed upon a purely professional basis, it proves a complete success, and both teachers and people are highly pleased with it. But whenever the Superintendent is a vascillating, weak or otherwise incompetent officer, the institute proves a complete failure. And when such an officer has no faith in education or teachers, and does not believe in the institute, it can not be conducted successfully without some kind of clap-trap or outside show; and feeling that nothing would be done, he does not make sure of office on humbugging the people, for in such cases the people instinctively become the real feature of the entertainment(?), and the institute proper a mere appendage.

But it must be obvious to every right-minded person that such a course of procedure is a burlesque on true institute work; for it proceeds on the assumption that the legitimate work of the institute is unimportant and distasteful, being at best a kind of bitter pill that needs to be sugar-coated to render it palatable. With as much propriety might a Presbyterian ecclesiastical convention doubt its ability to draw together its members or retain their interest in its proceedings without the aid of a monkey show in the vestibule, and a peanut stand in the gallery. But who ever heard of a convention of ministers, physicians or lawyers, or of any other proper organization, betraying the weakness of the faith in its cause by resorting to auxiliaries so foreign to its purpose? In such meetings the object is concentration rather than diffusion? And so it should be in the case of the institute.

STATISTICS.

From the many factories, mills and mines visited by me during the year, I herewith submit an account of one of each kind, which may be regarded as a type of its class.

One of the cotton mills visited by me, employs about four hundred operatives, of whom, perhaps, one hundred are under sixteen years of age, but most of whom the authorities suppose attend schools of some kind, but not sufficient regularity to accomplish much good.

This company has also in its employ over thirty children but little over ten years of age, doing a kind of apprentice work. These children have been employed by the company at the earnest request of their parents, who desire them to be kept off the street, and learn to do something toward making a living.

One of the coal companies visited by me, and which may be regarded as a specimen of its kind, employs about one hundred and fifty men, mostly heads of families, who take with them into the mines a number of each of their children under fifteen years of age. And, although the number of children belonging to these families is very great, the proprietor of the company thinks the parents send none of them to school or take any interest whatever in their education.

One of the iron mills visited by me employs about one hundred boys, whose ages ranging from eight years upwards, would probably average thirteen years. About fifty of these can read and write a little, but the remaining fifty can neither read nor write, nor do they go to school anywhere. And, indeed, the nature of their employment is such that they have no time to go to schools. And similar results have been obtained in other branches of manufacture.

So far as my investigations have gone, I have found only one case in which the least attention has been paid to the law forbidding the employment of children under certain ages, and, indeed, this was the only case in which the parties seemed to have any knowledge of the existence of such a law.

In the iron works visited I found the wages of men vary from $1 50 to $5 per day, according to their education, knowledge of iron, skill and ability to manage hands. And like differences in wages were found in all the other branches of manufacture.

Pennsylvania needs a system of industrial schools into which all the children of the Commonwealth deprived of schooling by any cause whatsoever, shall be taken and furnished a good education, and at the same time taught some useful branch of industry. For children are as much a source of crime as ignorance, and such a system of schools might be made almost, if not altogether, self-sustaining, and in any case it would confer a lasting benefit, not only on the children thus educated but on the State at large. For Pennsylvania needs fewer outcasts, thieves and robbers, and more good citizens and skilled laborers, and nothing would accomplish more for the State in this direction than a well managed system of industrial schools.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The county, city and borough Superintendents with whom I came in contact are, as a class, competent, earnest and faithful, and their labors are now beginning to yield a bountiful harvest. The directors are generally men of character and standing in their respective neighborhoods, and, for the most part, have a heart the good of the schools. But as their office commands neither salary nor perquisite, and as in most cases a thankless one, its duties are sometimes neglected. Hence none but high minded and large hearted persons of missionary spirit should ever be elected as school directors, for although their work is a noble one, it requires some self-sacrifice to do it well. In conclusion, it affords me pleasure to be able to say that wherever I have gone on official duty, I have met a hearty welcome and been treated with the kindest consideration.

JOSIAH CURRY,
Deputy State Superintendent.

THE SOUTHERN SITUATION.

Views of a Gentleman who Lives Among the People of the South

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

The Southern correspondent of the New York *Times* gives a rosy view of the Southern situation. It is only a superficial view. Evidently the correspondent, like Horace Greeley, when he visited the South, has been under the surveillance of the chivalry. He has been monopolized and environed by that class, as is the custom of that class when conspicuous characters from the North come among them.

The correspondent has, we might say, given the truth so far as he goes, but he does not give near all of it. Should he have done so, the rosy hue would have been changed to a very black one. He shows the chivalry up as angels of light, but appears oblivious to the fact that these very angels, by the thousands, are or have been Ku-Klux. Had I the time and the ability to write, I could give a picture of the chivalry that would cause the average northerner to weep; but it so happens that Northern men, by their superior training and culture, are not able to comprehend the deep criminality of these Southern whites; and it seems as if they never can be made to believe human beings of the Anglo-Saxon race capable of so much horrible cruelty; and yet whole volumes have been written out, by the Congressional Committee of investigation in South Carolina, establishing the fact beyond the least question.

There are, I am certain, a hundred negroes at least murdered where a single white is murdered; and who, I ask, ever hears of a white man being punished for the murder of a negro? And yet, when a negro is even suspected of it he is hung by the mob. Or let a negro be guilty of a theft or even suspected, and ten to one he is not sent to the State's prison for twenty years hard labor. Take the sons of the old planters, and a more desperate class of men are not to be found elsewhere on this earth. They are ignorant and vicious—too lazy to work, and too proud to beg, they turn out midnight assassins, and it is the strong hand of the Government of the United States alone that can establish and maintain peace.

If ten thousand low, villainous whites could be strung up, it would do more to bring peace to the Southern States than anything else. The blacks are a docile, peaceful, law-abiding, industrious race—the only class that will work, and the class which supports the whole fabric of Southern society, and yet the most persecuted, wronged and cheated people on earth.

The Kellogg government is the true and lawful government of Louisiana, and President Grant was right in so regarding it; and it is worthy the confidence of the people, for the debt of the State, the expenses and taxes have been largely decreased.

The much abused Mississippi State government is the best government in the South. It has the best common school system in the South, and it is reasonable that it should for the negroes control the government supremely, and they are all great advocates for education, thus setting their white brethern a much needed example.

The state tax of Mississippi is, I think, only fourteen and one-half mills, and the State, but for the turbulent whites, would be pre-eminently prosperous and peaceable.

SOUTHERN CITIZEN.

ATLANTA, GA., January 1, 1875.

PERSONAL

Florence McCarthy, the notorious Baptist divine, of Chicago, has applied to the Illinois Supreme Court, and was examined with the class on Friday at Springfield, for admission to the Bar.

Daniel Drew, who has been ailing for some time, is reported to have been taken so seriously ill at his residence, that his friends feel alarmed at his condition. It is believed the recent heavy losses in stock speculations have broken his health and spirits. He has just passed his seventy-eighth year.

Captain McDonald, the originator of McDonald's Zouave drill, has brought out a company of twelve Indians in San Francisco. They are described as wonderfully proficient in such manly exercises, and critics as made Ellsworth's Zouaves famous, and will come East to astonish military men with their exhibition.

Captain Cook, with whose fate the present generation were made familiar at school, is now regarded in the Sandwich Islands, where he was slain, as the good genius of the country. A monument has been raised to him on the spot where he fell. His death occurred in 1799, and to-day the King of the Sandwich Islands is a reveling, a civilized monarch, in civilized countries.

In the case of Thomas W. Field against Thomas Kinsella, to recover damages for the alienation of the affections of plaintiff's wife, the referee on Friday last reported that all the allegations of the complaint had been proved, and that therefore, plaintiff is entitled to $15,000, inclusive of costs and disbursements. The Court made an order that in accordance with this finding, Kinsella, it will be remembered, is editor of the Brooklyn *Eagle*, and was a member of the last Congress. He is understood to have no defense. Field, it is said, will now institute proceedings against his wife for divorce.

Mrs. Watson, the wife of Professor Watson, of Michigan University, is probably the only woman who enjoyed the privilege of going on the Transit Expedition from the United States. She had to go on a long journey, but was probably rewarded by her visits to countries which few American men and fewer women ever get an opportunity to see. First there was an overland journey to San Francisco, then a voyage, lasting twenty-six days, to Yokohama, a four days' sail to Nagasaki, and another part of six days to Tien-Tsin. Then followed a voyage up the river on small house-boats to Tung Chang, and, finally, a ride, side-by-side of sixteen mules to the imperial city of Peking.

A Gloucester letter in the Richmond, Virginia, *Whig*, says: "A short time ago I had the pleasure of visiting what remains of the royal palace of the princely Powhatan, in this county. A huge stone chimney, built in the most substantial manner, with a broad fire-place, on which logs four feet long can be put, marks the place so replete with interest to the Virginia archeologist. Situated on the York, at the mouth of what is now called Timberneck creek, but the king of the forest called it Werowocomico, on the farm owned by Mr. John H. Seawell. A rude cabin has been built in the chimney, and now, around the same hearth where his majesty, the King of Pamaunkee, and their royal highnesses, the princes and princesses, gathered to smoke their native weed, a son of Africa, with his broken stemmed chalk pipe gathers his sable brood, all unconscious that royal feet have stood where he now stands, and royal forms have lain where he now lies. Here that event which, doubtless, saved the colony, is said to have occurred in the rescue of Captain Smith by Pocahontas. This old chimney, known as 'Powhatan's chimney,' is one of the few reminders left us by time of the great Indian king."

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GRAIN, FLOUR, FEED,

Baled Hay, &c.

GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED

PHŒNIX, LOUISVILLE and ROSENDALE HYDRAULIC CEMENTS.

Calcined Plaster, White Lime.

SOLE AGENTS OF CELEBRATED

WILKESBARRE ANTHRACITE COAL.

247 Liberty Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

CALDWELL & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

AND DEALERS IN

GRAIN, HAY AND PRODUCE.

205 Liberty St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Orders for shipment and consignment solicited and promptly attended to.

HENRY REA, Jr.,

PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANT,

Receives and Sells

GRAIN, SEEDS, HAY, MILL FEED, APPLES, POTATOES, BUTTER, EGGS, CHEESE, POULTRY, GAME, &c.

305 Liberty St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

FLOUR.

Best Brands of Winter and Spring Wheat Flour,

In store, and to arrive. For Sale by

D. WALLACE.

(FINANCIAL.)

ST. CLAIR BANKING COMPANY,

No. 16 SIXTH STREET,

Transact a General Banking Business, Draw Bills of Exchange on J. S. Morgan & Co., London, and Belfast Banking Co., Belfast; execute orders in Stocks, Bonds and Gold at the New York and Philadelphia Stock Boards, on Commission only. Stocks carried on a margin and contracts guaranteed.

ROBERT ARTHURS, President.

L. HALSEY WILLIAMS, Cashier.

ROAD TO FORTUNE

IN WALL STREET.

Money Invested in PUTS, CALLS and DOUBLE PRIVILEGES has paid 200 per cent. profit the past month. Small or large amounts pay proportionately. The wealthiest operators protect themselves with these contracts, and also use them as Capital to buy and sell Stocks against. Pamphlet giving full explanation sent on application. Stocks Bought and Sold on Three Per Cent. Margin. Address

DARRAGH, BRIDGEMAN & Co

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

52 & 56 Broadway and 7 Exchange Court, NEW YORK.

Postoffice Box 5026. d*

BANKS AND BANKERS.

People's Savings Bank

OF PITTSBURGH.

CAPITAL.....$300,000

INCORPORATED 1866.

No. 81 FOURTH AVENUE,

Next below the Safe Deposit Company.

HENRY LLOYD.....President.

WM. REA.....Vice President.

TRUSTEES

Henry Lloyd, S. P. Jones,

Wm. Rea, Hiram Stowe,

Edward Gregg, Wm. Hartley,

Thos. Wightman, G. W. Hallman,

John S. Moorhead.

SIDNEY F. VON BONNHORST, Secretary and Treasurer.

Six Per Cent. Interest allowed on Time Deposits. Investments made in Government and Real Estate Securities.

Bank open daily, except Sundays, from 9 o'clock A. M. to 4 o'clock P. M., and on Saturday Evenings, from 6 to 9 o'clock.

The Tradesmen's National Bank

HAS REMOVED TO ITS

New Banking Rooms,

Cor. Wood St. and Fourth Ave.,

Where its Officers will be pleased to see all its old customers and such new ones as may favor it with their patronage.

ALEXANDER BRADLEY.....President.

WILLIAM VANKIRK.....Vice President.

CYRUS CLARKE, JR.....Cashier.

Allegheny Homestead Bank,

118 WOOD ST., Pittsburgh.

CAPITAL $200,000

Stockholders Individually liable.

Discount days Tuesday and Friday. Six per cent. interest paid on Time Deposits. Deposits received from one dollar and upwards.

W. T. DUNN, President.

THOS. JONES, Jr., Vice President.

W. H. SMITH, Cashier.

WM. BLAKELY, Solicitor.

DIRECTORS.

J. D. Strous, D. W. Riggs, M. D.,

W. T. Dunn, Thos. Jones, Jr.,

C. Dettrich, Jas. A. Thompson,

Danl. Daub, S. Roedelheim,

A. A. Anderson.

WWS

ALLEGHENY NATIONAL BANK,

OF PITTSBURGH,

NO. 33 FIFTH AVENUE

CAPITAL STOCK - - $500,000

J. W. COOK.....President.

R. W. MACKEY.....Vice President.

W. McCANDLESS.....Cashier.

THE

SAFE DEPOSIT CO.,

OF PITTSBURGH.

Chartered by Special Act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, for the

Safe Keeping of Valuables,

UNDER GUARANTEE, AND THE

Renting of Safe Deposit Vaults.

IN ITS

FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF VAULTS.

BUILDING AND OFFICE:

No. 83 FOURTH AVENUE, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Office Hours—From 8 o'clock A. M. to 5 o'clock P. M.

President.....HENRY LLOYD.

Vice President.....EDWARD GREGG.

Secretary and Treasurer.....WM. LITTLE.

N. Holmes & Sons

BANKERS,

57 MARKET STREET, Pittsburgh

DEPOSITS RECEIVED IN PAR FUNDS AND CURRENCY.

COLLECTIONS MADE ON ALL THE PRINCIPAL POINTS OF THE UNITED STATES AND CANADAS.

STOCKS, BONDS AND OTHER SECURITIES

Bought and Sold on Commission.

Particular attention paid to the Purchase and Sale of UNITED STATES SECURITIES. MWF

HART, CAUGHEY & CO.

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

CORNER FOURTH AVE. AND WOOD STREET,

PITTSBURGH, PA.,

(Successors to HANNA, HART & CO.,)

Dealers in Exchange, Coin, Coupons, &c.

Particular attention paid to the Purchase and Sale of GOVERNMENT BONDS.

SIGHT DRAFTS ON LONDON.

S. K. JAMISON, W. M. STEWART, J. H. KERSHOW.

ESTABLISHED 1855.

B. K. Jamison & Co.,

BANKERS,

N. W. Cor. Third and Chestnut Sts., Phila.

Dealers in Pittsburgh Bonds and all other investment Securities.

Loans negotiated on marketable collaterals at current rates.

Deposits of Banks and Bankers received, subject to check at sight. Interest allowed according to agreement.

Chas. Camblos & Co.

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No. 88 South Third St.

PHILADELPHIA.

Dealers in GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD SILVER, &c.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on Commission. Particular attention given to Investments.

WINES, LIQUORS, &C.

IRON CROWN

BOURBON,

RYE,

AND

WHEAT WHISKIES.

J. F. D. KEATING,

No. 34 Federal Street, Allegheny City.

B. H. LUBBERS,

WHOLESALE DEALER IN

Foreign and Domestic

Wines and Liquors,

FRENCH BRANDIES, WINES, HOLLAND GINS, &c.,

No. 386 Fifth Avenue Extension.

Agent for the CELEBRATED "ISLAND QUEEN" brand of Wine.

Constantly on hand the FINEST ASSORTMENT OF WINES to be found in any House in Western Pennsylvania.

PETROLEUM.

WARING BROS.,

Successors to Waring & King,

Commission Merchants in Petroleum and its Products,

49 Fifth Avenue.

Philadelphia address, WARING BROTHERS & CO., 30 Walnut street.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

SATURDAY EVENING, January 9, 1875.

The report of the New York banks as received is wire to-day, shows a large gain in reserve, which is especially marked in the item of specie. Under the new finance bill the coin movement of the country will be watched with much interest as indicating the effect of prospective resumption, although four years in the future. The full report is as follows:

Loans, increased	$ 1,915,100
Specie, increased	3,238,000
Legal tenders, increased	1,177,700
Deposits, increased	10,140,600
Circulation, decreased	79,000
Reserve, increased	3,859,450

The first section of the Finance bill, authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to cause to be coined as rapidly as possible, at the United States mints, silver dimes, quarters and half dollars of the standard value, and removes the charge of one-sixth of one per cent. for converting standard gold bullion into coin. The coin thus made is to be, at the discretion of the Secretary, used for the purpose of redeeming and retiring the present fractional currency. This action was prompted by the belief that the silver coinage could be retained in circulation even with gold at a premium. It is argued that if the Government would coin all gold and silver free of charge to any one offering the precious metals for coinage, and in addition make silver coin a legal tender for $100, that the Government would then have nothing more to do to bring about resumption of specie payments, after the coin had been manufactured.

In 1853 Congress passed a loan creating a subtraction of weight of 7.42 per cent. on dimes, quarters and half dollars, to prevent our silver change from being shipped out of the country. These coins are nine-tenths pure silver. The trade dollar weighs 420 grains, the dollar issued prior to April, 1872, weighs 412½ grains—the half-dollar 192 grains and the smaller coins the same proportion, thereby making the difference in the value of halves, quarters and dimes below the dollar, not in fineness, but in weight. The existing law makes silver a legal tender for $5 only.

As soon as the Government coins silver free of charge it is believed that it will circulate at par; for the standard value of pure silver is $1 29 in gold coin per ounce, but it is now selling at $1 27 per ounce, and has been for a long time past.

Taking the alloy 10 per cent., seigniorage 7.42, and the discount at the present time 2¼ cents per ounce of silver from the standard price of pure silver bullion, and it will give the following results, e. g.: Take 9 ounces of pure silver, at $1 27 per ounce, would amount to $11 43 in gold coin. At a premium of 9 per cent. for gold it would amount to $12 45. Have the same weight of silver coined, say 9 ounces, then add alloy, one ounce, making 10 ounces of coin-value silver, which mass 4,800 grains; divide by 192, the number of grains in one half-dollar, and you have 25 half dollars, or $12 50, thus proving that silver halves, quarters and dimes will be at par while gold is 9 per cent. premium. American coins of this standard cannot be converted into bullion for purposes of export, except at a loss, which is a guarantee that it will remain in coin. Such is the argument that has led to the adoption of the first two sections of the Finance bill, the truth of which is yet to be tested.

—The local money market closes with few changes in the rates on loans, yet the disposition to withhold making loans until the full effects of the late failures have been developed is very marked on all hands, and will probably so continue until trade movements inspire greater confidence and create greater activity in exchanges. From abroad we have advices that the Bank of England has reduced the rate of discount from 6 to 5 per cent., a most favorable indication of the improved condition of the London loan market. Below we give, from our regular correspondents, their report of the state of the New York markets:

OFFICE OF TEASE & STONE,
BANKERS AND BROKERS, 57 BROADWAY,
NEW YORK, January 8, 1875.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

The stock market was very feverish and unsettled this morning, and lower prices were received for many of the leading speculative securities, for the whole week; but a slight improvement took place and the market remained fairly steady until the close. The feeling on Saturday was very much affected by the prevailing idea that the non-dividend paying stocks will be marked still lower. Advices from Washington, to the effect that Paul and Northwestern common appear to be sustained by the Senate and the passage of the Finance bill by the House has no effect on our market, because it was generally accepted as a foregone conclusion that this would be done. There is no new feature to note beyond expected resumption of activity at any moment that suits the purpose of Mr. Drew or Mr. Gould, and the public keep out of the concern of action. Money remains abundant at 4 per cent. on call. Yours truly,

TEASE & STONE.

—The following table shows the price of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day. Furnished by the St. Clair Banking Company, No. 16 Sixth street:

	10:30	11:30	12:30	1:30	2:30	3:00
January 9, 1875.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Gold	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾
Money						
6's, 1881, reg.						
6's, 1881, coup.						
5's, 1874, reg.						
5's, 1874, coup.						
Registered 1867						
Coupon 1867						
5's, 1865, new						
5's, 1865, reg.						
Coupon 1865						
Currency 6's						
Pacific 6's						
Western Union Tel.						
Quicksilver	34					
Do. pref.						
Pacific Mail						
Adams Express	78					
Wells-Fargo Express						
American Express	78					
United States Exp's						
New York Central	98¼					
Erie	20¾					
Michigan Central						
Michigan Southern						
Illinois Central						
Cleveland & Pittsb'h						
Chicago & Northw'n	47					
Do. pref.						
Rock Island	103					
Fort Wayne	99	99	99	99	99	99
Do. preferred						
Wabash, common	17½					
Fort Wayne						
Ohio & Mississippi	32¾					
Terre Haute						
Terre Haute, pref.						
Tennessees, old						
South Carolina, Act'l						
North Carolina, old						
Missouri 6's						

—The following is a report of the prices of leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board, as received by wire at noon to-day:

	Bid.	Asked.
Pennsylvania Central, sales	54	
Pennsylvania Central scrip	105	
Reading	54	54½
United Companies of N. Jersey, sales	103	
Oil Creek	9	9½
Cumberland coal	63½	64
Allegheny Valley	99¾	
Central Transportation, sales	42½	
Empire Transportation, sales	57¾	
E., C. & St. L. mortgage bds, sales	76	
Gold		112¾

The demand for Pennsylvania Railroad stock, under the announcement of the successful negotiation of a large loan in London on favorable terms, was prompt and large. The stock opened before the time for the regular meeting of the Board, with sales at 54½, from which it receded to 54, at which figure, after various fluctuations, it closed with sales during the day of 16,100 shares.

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
FRIDAY, January 9, 1875.

The bitter character of the weather to-day operated to a certain extent as a check on business transactions. Business men were disposed to stay at home, and defer their buying and selling operations until a milder day. As a consequence, the amount of business done was very light, and there was not much of importance to report in business circles.

Values are generally steady. We note an upward movement in roasted coffees of ¼c per pound. Sugars continue quiet but prices are firmly held. Country produce is also rather quiet, with butter, eggs and apples rather weak; while cheese, potatoes and other leading articles of produce are steady and unchanged. Provisions are moderately active at former prices.

The receipts of the leading articles of produce since our last are as follows:

Flour, bbls	7,750	Cheese, bxs	60
Wheat, bus	3,000	Barley, sks	1,114
Oats, sks	132	Butter, pkgs	121
Corn, sks	1,200	Bacon, tcs	50
Hay, tubs	190		

The receipts of the leading articles of produce for the week ending January 9, 1875, were as follows:

Flour, bbls	7,750	Apples, bbls	372
Cheese, bxs	182	Corn, sks	1,334
Wheat, sks	3,000	Barley, sks	3,422
Rye, sks	422	Oats	5,682
Bacon, pcs	2,869	Hams, tcs	1,397
Hay, bales	2,869	Potatoes bus	1,397

The following quotations are prices realized on wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On sales, dealers will charge an advance. Prices of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free in elevator:

GRAIN, FLOUR AND FEED.

GRAIN—There was not very much business done in grain to-day, but prices were tolerably well sustained. The receipts during the past week have been light, the total of which is 90,013 bushels a large share of which is 12,000 bushels of wheat consigned to millers directly. Wheat is quiet and unchanged. We quote choice Kentucky white Wheat at $1 39 @ $1 35 ₱ bushel; extra Michigan white $1 25@ 1 27; Ohio and Illinois do do 1 20@ 1 25; Ohio and Pennsylvania red wheat $1 16@1 18. Corn is easy. We quote shelled at 70@72c ₱ bushel for high-mixed; 68@70c for car lots; ear scarce and higher at 75@76c. Oats have held tolerably steady at very nearly former quotations; we quote white at 63½@64c ₱ bushel; 62@63c for mixed. Rye continues nominal at $1 05@1 10 ₱ bushel. Barley is also nominal and unchanged.

FLOUR—Receipts for the week 7,750 bbls. The market is steady, principally in the jobbing line. The following are the wholesale prices of the local millers: No. 1 white wheat flour, $7 25 ₱ bbl; No. 1 amber wheat do $6 50; red wheat flour $6 10; in sacks 50c ₱ bbl. The jobbing prices of leading dealers are as follows: Choice brands of white winter wheat flour $6 00@7 00; choice Wisconsin and Minnesota $5 75@6 00; red winter wheat flour $5 25@5 50; Graham flour $4 75; self-rising flour in 6 ₱ packages, $7 25 ₱ dozen packages; cornmeal, old corn 3 75; new $3 00@3 50; oatmeal $7 75@8 00.

HAY—Receipts for the week 2,850 bales. We quote prime timothy, car load, at $22 00@23 00; in lots, No. 2 do $20 00@21 00; inferior $15 00@16 00; baled hay from store is quoted at $24 00@25 00. Loose hay is selling at $18 00@20 00 for No. 1; $15 00@17 00 for No. 2. Straw is quoted at $15 00@16 00 ₱ ton.

BRAN—Bran is steady at $1 05@1 10 ₱ cwt; shorts $1 25@1 35 ₱ cwt; middlings $1 50 @1 60 ₱ cwt; chopped feed $1 50@1 65 ₱ cwt; oil meal $1 20@2 00 ₱ cwt.

GROCERIES.

The principal feature of the grocery market was the firmness and upward tendency of roasted coffees, on which we advance our quotations ¼c ₱ lb. In other respects the market is unchanged. Business is not very large. We quote as follows:

Green Coffees.	₱ lb.	*Spices.*	
Fancy	21½c	Cloves, ₱ lb.	55 c
Choice	20½c	Allspice, ₱ lb.	17½@18c
Prime	19½c	Cassia, ₱ lb.	30 @35 c
Good	19 c	Nutmegs, ₱ lb.	85@1 00
Java	28 c	Pepper, ₱ lb.	20@25 c
Roasted Coffees.		*Molasses.* ₱ gal.	
Rio, in papers	28 c	Strictly ch'c N O	78c
Rio, in bulk	27 c	Prime	75c
Java	40 c	Good	68c
Sugars.		*Syrups.*	
Standard A	10½c	Ex. white diamond	75c
Standard B	10 c	Sugar drips	60c
Standard C	9¾@10c	Lower grades	45@50c
Standard hards	11½c	*Raisins.*	
Franklin extra C	9½c	Layers, ₱ box	$3 00
American extra C	9½c	Loose, ₱ lb.	11@12c
New Orleans	8½@9½c	Currants	12c
		Prunes	13@12½c
Teas.		Rangoon	15c
Young Hyson	50@$1 00	*Starch.*	
Imperial	50@ 75	Common	5 c
Imperial, fine	75@ 1 00	Silver gloss	9½c
Japan	55@ 1 00	Corn	10½c
Oolong	75@ 1 00	*Soda.*	
Fancy	1 00	Bi-carb, ₱ 10 ₱ kgs	6c
Souchong	75@ 85	Bi-carb, ₱ ₱ papers	8c
		Powders, Shot.	
Choice Caravan	80c	Star, full weight	18c
Patna	75@80c	Marine	15c
Tobacco—The market is quiet and unchanged. Quotations are as follows:			
Spun roll	57@60c	Rough & Ready	45@55c
Light Navy	54@56c	Fine Cut Chips	70@80c
Black Twist	54@56c	Fine Cut Plugs	70@80c
Black Quarters	54@57c	Cut and Dry	34@40c
Natural Leaf	54@56c	Smoking Tobacco	30@40c
Louisville Cav	56@62c	Black Snuff	60@65c
Virginia Navy	55@60c	Six Twist	40@50c
Virginia Cav	55@60c	Cigars	
Virginia Cav	60@65c	Penn's Seed	$12@20
Double Thick	60@65c	Imported Seed	30@40
Flounders	60@62c	Seed & Havana	50@75
Bright Pounds	60@ 65	Havana	60@150

FARMERS' DELIGHT is steady, and we quote 60@65c from store; sales of round lots on the cars are made at a reduction from those figures.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

APPLES—Market dull and weak. Receipts for the week 372 barrels. Extra choice apples are quoted at $2 50 ₱ bbl; $2 00@2 25 for choice; $1 75@1 85 for common to medium. On large sales these prices would be shaded.

APPLE BUTTER—We quote at 50@55c ₱ gallon, in kegs; prime 50c for country.

BEANS—We quote prime white navy at $2 00@2 25; medium at $1 90@2 00; mixed do at $1 75@1 85.

BUTTER—Market neglected with prices weak and drooping. We quote at 25@28c ₱ lb for choice; 22@24c for medium; 12@20c for common. Receipts large, being 125 packages.

BRAN—Prime yellow beeswax is quoted at 31@32c ₱ lb, in round lots; sales in a jobbing way are made at 33c ₱ lb.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Buckwheat flour is rather easy, and in large supply at $5 50@5 75 ₱ bbl. The existing supply would last about a month, if it will give the following results, e. g.: Take 9 ounces of pure silver, at $1 27 per ounce, would amount to $11 43 in gold coin. At a premium of 9 per cent. for gold it would amount to $12 45. Have the same weight of silver coined, say 9 ounces, then add alloy, one ounce, making 10 ounces of coin-value silver, which mass 4,800 grains; divide by 192, the number of grains in one half-dollar, and you have 25 half dollars, or $12 50, thus proving that silver halves, quarters and dimes will be at par while gold is 9 per cent. premium. American coins of this standard cannot be converted into bullion for purposes of export, except at a loss, which is a guarantee that it will remain in coin. Such is the argument that has led to the adoption of the first two sections of the Finance bill, the truth of which is yet to be tested.

CHEESE—We quote at 15c ₱ lb; large lots; two-years' growth 18@20c.

DRIED AND EVAPORATED FRUIT—We quote dried apples at 5@6c ₱ lb; dried blackberries 10c ₱ lb; dried peaches are quoted at 8@9c ₱ lb for choice halves. Apple brandy is quoted at $2 00 ₱ gallon. Honey is active and firm at 35c ₱ lb for clover; 30c for buckwheat. Peaches ₱ bushel are quoted at $2 00 ₱ bbl; $5 00 ₱ half barrel.

VINEGAR—The market is dull, and there are few sales. We quote in a jobbing way at 13c ₱ gallon for prime; inferior 9@12c.

PROVISIONS.

There is a fair degree of business compared with the general dullness of commercial circles, but still not as much as could be expected. Receipts are lighter than last week, being 1,250 pieces and 50 tierces. Prices are nearly the same. Canvassers report that there is an increased supply of heavy hogs, which will result in increased packing operations. Lard is firmer, in expectation of a decreased yield, but good authorities think it not impossible that the stock now for sale and coming in may place a different aspect on this question.

Bacon—We quote shoulders at 9½@ 9¾; rib sides are quoted at 11½c; clear rib sides 12c; clear sides 12½c.

Hams—We quote plain sugar cured new at 14 ₱ lb. Sugar-cured shoulders at 10½c ₱ lb. Breakfast bacon, 13½@14c for prime to choice. Canvassing idea that the non-dividend paying stocks will be marked still lower. Advices from Washington, to the effect that Paul and Northwestern common appear to be sustained by the Senate and the passage of the Finance bill by the House has no effect on our market, because it was generally accepted as a foregone conclusion that this would be done. There is no new feature to note beyond expected resumption of activity at any moment that suits the purpose of Mr. Drew or Mr. Gould, and the public keep out of the concern of action. Money remains abundant at 4 per cent. on call. Yours truly,

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Money						
6's, 1881, reg.						
6's, 1881, coup.						
5's, 1874, reg.						
5's, 1874, coup.						
Registered 1867						
Coupon 1867						
5's, 1865, new						
5's, 1865, reg.						
Coupon 1865						
Currency 6's						
Pacific 6's						
Western Union Tel.						
Quicksilver	34					
Do. pref.						
Pacific Mail						
Adams Express	78					
Wells-Fargo Express						
American Express	78					
United States Exp's						
New York Central	98¼					
Erie	20¾					
Michigan Central						
Michigan Southern						
Illinois Central						
Cleveland & Pittsb'h						
Chicago & Northw'n	47					
Do. pref.						
Rock Island	103					
Fort Wayne	99	99	99	99	99	99
Do. preferred						
Wabash, common	17½					
Fort Wayne						

THE
Pittsburgh Daily Commercial,
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE.
Now is the Time to Subscribe.

The conductors of the COMMERCIAL have for some time contemplated a Reduction in the Price of the Paper to Subscribers, where delivered by Carriers or Agents, and now announce that from and after MONDAY, JANUARY 4, 1875, the terms to such will be

Fifteen Cents Per Week.

Leave your orders for the Carrier at the Counting Room of this office.

CITY MATTERS.

Local Observations.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV., Room 23, First National Bank, PITTSBURGH, PA., January 10, 1875.

Time.	Bar.	Th'r.	Hum	WIND. Dir.	WIND. Force.	Weath
7 A.M.	30.66	—12	75	S.W.	Light.	Clear.
2 P.M.	30.54	2	72	S.	Fresh.	Fair.
9 P.M.	30.46	1	82	S.	Light.	Fair.

Mean barometer....30.01 Highest thermom....4
Mean thermom.....—2 Lowest thermom....—12

NOTE—Thermometers having a dash (—) prefixed are *below zero*.

Relief for the Poor.

The committee appointed by the Ladies' Relief Society will, in a day or two, call on our principal business houses, soliciting aid for this society. They respectfully request those who may be called upon to make up their minds in advance as to the worthiness of the cause and the amount they desire to subscribe, so as not to cause unnecessary delay. Time is money in this, as in all other cases, and he gives twice who gives quickly.

Receipts from Fees.

The county gains $4,123 45, over the cost of running the several county offices for the month of December last, as follows:

Sheriff's office	$1,758 75
Prothonotary's office	1,099 40
Recorder's office	291 85
Clerk Court of Q. S.	472 94
District Attorney	648 29
Total	$4,174 86
Coroner's office, lost to county	51 41
Total gain	$4,123 45

The Chamber of Commerce.

The formal opening of the Chamber of Commerce, in the new and elegant rooms in the Germania Savings Bank building, corner of Wood and Diamond streets, takes place Tuesday. At two o'clock the Chamber will convene for action upon the proposed charter and constitution, after which general business will be transacted. It is to be hoped that there will be a full attendance of our merchants at this first general meeting of our Board of Trade.

The High School.

At a meeting of the High School Committee of the Central Board of Education, held Saturday afternoon, Prof. Jillson, Principal, reported the average attendance in the several departments of the institution during the month of December, 1874, as follows:

Academical Department—Males, 120; females, 90.

Normal Department—Males, 0; females, 86.

Commercial Department—Males, 87; females, 0.

Grand total, males, 207; females, 176.

The following donations to the cabinet were acknowledged: One wood duck, stuffed and mounted, and one Sand Hill crane, stuffed and mounted, presented by Dr. N. McCleave. One Penguin, stuffed and mounted, one hundred and twenty-five star fish, and six limuli, or king crabs, presented by Dr. B. C. Jillson. The first and second volumes of the Pennsylvania Constitutional Convention, presented by Hon. Thomas Ewing, and similar volumes by Hon. Matthew Edwards.

The thanks of the committee were unanimously tendered the donors.

Lillian Edgarton.

Miss Lillian Edgarton is to make her second appearance before a Pittsburgh audience on Tuesday evening next, at Library Hall, her subject at that time being "Popular Shams." Men and women, whose names are as familiar to us as household words, among whom are Horace Greeley, J. B. Ford, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, and a host of others, unite in according to the highest meed of praise to Miss Edgarton as a representative woman, an orator, and an elocutionist.

The New York City press awards her the highest praise. The *Tribune* says: "The lecture was by far the most logical and cogent ever delivered by a woman in this city; and the Chicago *Times* says: Her faultless conception, the logical consistency of her thoughts; her manner, her style, her delivery, her flaming eye, her beaming countenance, her personal beauty, her presence—and, withal, her simplicity, ease and naturalness—these cannot be portrayed by pen.

The St. Louis *Republican* says: With more grace than Anna Dickinson, more beauty than Phebe Cousins, more logic than Olive Logan, and with an eloquence of speech suggestive of Mrs. Stanton, she, by her appearance and lecture, produced an impression who will be lasting enough and strong enough to attend which will not soon be effaced.

Pittsburgh Academy Teachers.

A stated meeting of the Pittsburgh Academy of Teachers was held on Saturday afternoon at two o'clock, with Prof. A. Bartlett in the chair and Messrs. Andrews and Logan secretaries.

Executive session.—The following persons were elected as members of the Academy: Miss Mame Thrunston and Miss Sarah N. Graybeil, of Lawrence school, and Miss Maggie Marshall, of Moorhead school.

On motion of Prof. Andrews, section five of the constitution was so amended as to fix the time for the stated meetings of the Academy "on the third Saturday of every school month, except months in which the Teachers' Institute is held.

Principal J. L. Harrison, of Minersville school, addressed the Academy on the "Transit of Venus," which was entertaining as well as instructive, and was received with applause. As the subject is now one of general interest, we give below a synopsis of the lecture: Mr. Harrison said that the subject was now talked about by everybody, from the fact that the attention of the scientific world had been turned to the event for some time past, notwithstanding that it had already taken place. Interest is still taken in the matter because reports have not yet been received, nor have the calculations which will be deduced from the observations been made. Another transit will take place in 1882, eight years from this time. These events are very rare, occurring once in 105 years, then in eight years.

The intervals being alternately eight and one hundred and five years, and eight and one hundred and twenty-one years, a transit will not occur between the years 2004 and 2012. Mr. Harrison explained the reason of this seeming irregularity, in an original way, by the use of two small hoops of different size and color, the one representing the sun's disc and the other the disc of Venus.

The reason why there are two transits at a short interval is, that thirteen revolutions of Venus are very nearly equal to eight revolutions of the earth; and hence, after eight years, the planets occupy nearly, not quite, the same positions with reference to the nodes as at first. Yet, after the lapse of eight years more, Venus will be too far from the node for a transit to take place, and a long time elapses before the planets are similarly situated at the opposite node.

I now proceed to answer the question, What is the object, what is the end in view in observing this transit of Venus? Most of you know, it is to find how far we are from the sun, because if we can tell how far we are from the sun, we can also tell how far the other planets are from the sun. How can we do that? Kepler, a long time ago, established the law that the "squares of the times of the revolution of any two planets have the same proportion to each other as the cubes of their mean distances have." The speaker here explained the method of finding the distance of the earth from the sun from these observations taken at different places, by showing the geometrical figure on the blackboard as it would result from the different observations and euclid's theorems based upon it.

The first transit that was practically calculated, was that of 1631, by Kepler, but he had not the proper astronomical instruments, to make accurate calculations. In 1639, it is said that a young Englishman of leisure recorded and made calculations of the first of the two transits of 1761 and 1769, observed by Halley, were those calculations which gave us the distance of ninety-five million of miles. Just now is to be the transit of 1874. Most of the civilized nations of the earth have made observations, and will give us the result of their calculations. A great point in these observations is in regard to the time that Venus will enter upon the sun, as seen by the different observers. It must be calculated within not only a second, but the hundredth part of a second. So expert are the manipulators be in the use of the instruments that men are kept constantly practicing at Washington and Greenwich, at the latter place men have been in three years' constant practice to be able to tell the exact moment of external contact and internal contact. The slightest variation would vitiate, to a large extent, the calculations and consequently the distance. The speaker here reviewed the difficulties of the observations of 1761 and 1769, and gave the reasons why they were not supposed to be strictly correct; he also gave the names and a brief description of the instruments used in the observations.

THE MERCANTILE LIBRARY.

Annual Meeting of the Association—Election of Officers—Reports of Officers.

The annual meeting of the Young Men's Mercantile Library Association and Mechanics' Institute, for the election of officers for the ensuing year and the reading of the annual reports, was held in the Library on Saturday evening, January 9th. Notwithstanding the intensely cold weather a very fair number of the members were present.

Promptly at eight o'clock General J. B. Sweitzer, President, called the meeting to order, and proceeded to read his report, after which Beverly Jones, Esq., Secretary, read the reports of the Librarian, Treasurer and Lecture Committee.

On motion of J. R. McCune, Esq., the reports were accepted and the usual number ordered to be printed for distribution.

Beverly Jones, Esq., offered an amendment to the Constitution, relating to the nomination of officers, which, after being amended by Cyrus Clarke, Jr., Esq., and W. N. Riddle, Esq., was approved by the meeting and recommended to the next quarterly meeting for adoption.

The Librarian reported the unanimous election of the following gentlemen for the offices to be filled at this election:

Vice President—Henry Holdship.
Secretary—Hon. Henry Williams.
Directors—John B. Jackson, J. McH. Reinhart.
Auditors—R. G. Follansbee, F. Rinehart.

On motion the following authors were elected honorary members: Benson J. Lossing, Horace Greeley, Bayard Taylor, Charles Dickens, Wilkie Collins, Anthony Trollope, Mrs. Lucy Larcom, Mrs. Mary Clemmer Ames, Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett, Miss Louisa M. Alcott, Miss Rebecca Harding Davis, Miss Phebe Cousins, Miss Olive Logan, Miss Anna Dickinson, Miss Kate Field, Miss Lillian Edgarton.

We publish below the report of President Sweitzer and the Librarian's report:

PRESIDENT'S REPORT.

To the Members of the Young Men's Mercantile Library and Mechanics' Institute:

GENTLEMEN—The directors of your institution respectfully present the following exhibit of its affairs and operations during the past year—the twenty-seventh since its organization.

Depending, as this institution does, and must, for its support upon the voluntary contributions of our citizens—either as paying members of the Library or patrons of the lectures, you naturally presume that the past year has been a trying one upon it as it has been upon our city in financial matters.

Though we admit that your anticipations are, in a measure, correct, nevertheless, your Board take pleasure in stating that they have been, and they think you will be, agreeably disappointed in the results, as shown by the reports of the officers and the Lecture Committee, that will be read in your hearing.

A brief comparison of the information and statistics contained in these reports, and in those of other years, will enable you to see how little the interests of the Library have suffered, in comparison with the manufacturing and commercial interests during this season of extraordinary depression in money matters.

First, as to the

LIBRARIAN'S REPORT.

From the report of this officer we learn that the number of members, at this time, is 1,376 and by reference to his report of last year, it will be seen that the number was but 1,088, at the report of 1872, 1,072 members.

During the past year there was, therefore, a net increase in the membership of 288—which in 1875 the increase was but sixteen, and in 1872 the year was credited with eighty members.

There are now in the library 13,320 volumes. There were added during the year 395 volumes, in 1873, 382 volumes, and in 1872, 1,506 volumes.

The number of books added during the past year is about double the number added the previous year, though it falls far short of the number added in 1872.

In the latter year, the Board received the "Brewer fund," of which about two thousand dollars was expended in the purchase of books.

This statement explains why the Association was able, during that year, to add so large a number of volumes to the library. But with out the Brewer fund their means available for this purpose would have been very little, if any more than was expended for the same purpose during the last year.

CIRCULATION.

The circulation during the year 1874 was 98,390 volumes. In 1873 it was 27,980, and in 1872 28,779.

In 1872 the large increase of books occurred, and the circulation was thereby naturally stimulated and was greater than it had been in previous years. Nevertheless it exceeded that of last year less than four hundred volumes. While the circulation of last year exceeded that of 1873 by nearly eight hundred volumes.

THE TREASURER'S REPORT.

The amount received for memberships during the past year was, as appears by this report, $3,823, being $107 more than was received in 1873 from the same source, and $185 more than was received in 1872.

From the same report we learn that the Lecture Committee has paid into the Treasury the sum of $2,715 15 as the net proceeds of the lecture season of 1873-4; that of the season of 1874-5 the amount paid over to the Committee was $3,024 09, and for 1871-2, $2,340.

The present Lecture Committee is made to the Board at the close of the lecture season each year, in April or May, and consequently it is not laid before the members before the next annual meeting thereafter. Nothing contained in the reports of your officers is more satisfactory than the showing of this committee. The fact that they were able to realize the handsome sum, over and above their expenses, notwithstanding the season followed close upon the first financial panic of 1873-4, is certainly evidence of energy and good management on their part, and entitles them to the thanks of all members of the institution. We sincerely hope the committee may be as successful in their labors this season; and if they have the hearty co-operation of the members and patrons of the Library, no fears need be entertained as to the result.

EXPENSES.

While our revenue has increased, as we have shown you, the Board also take pleasure in presenting to you the other side of the account. In 1873 the expenditures exceeded the receipts for real expenses. This was $6,779 54. In 1875, it was $6,826 77, and in 1872, $6,908 35.

The balance in the Treasury, derived from the Brewer fund—of which a separate account is kept—was $1,066 55. In 1873 it was $1,294 83, and in 1872, $635 28.

These figures, we think, furnish some evidence that the Library has been prudently managed, and show that your officers have not stinted the Library in a way to prevent its proper expansion to expend and run in debt beyond their ability to pay.

BREWER FUND.

The Treasurer reports $5,052 08 as the balance of this fund in his hands, which is safely invested upon interest. During the year $190 of the accumulated interest has been expended for new books for the Brewer alcove. In making these purchases great care was taken to select none but standard works, in compliance with the will of the donor.

LIGHTING THE LIBRARY AND READING ROOM.

The gas fixtures are placed on the columns supporting the gallery within the library room were found to be of too great elevation, and insufficient to furnish light enough to enable persons to sit at the tables in the center of the room and read or to write. To obviate this objection these lights were lowered and Argand burners and shades placed over them to collect the light and reflect it downward. This was done at the trifling cost of $417 75, and, in the opinion of your Board, has very greatly improved the change has certainly made the room much more comfortable for those who visit the library at night, and added greatly to its appearance.

Previous to the 10th of last March all the gas consumed in the main passage and stairway, in the basement, as well as in the Library rooms, came through the Library meter, and was charged to, and paid for, by your Board, and an amount agreed upon was paid to them by the Bell company for the gas estimated to have been used for their purposes. By a rearrangement of the gas pipes we now get only our own gas measured and charged to us. This arrangement is more satisfactory and has proved to be a measure of economy to this institution.

ADDITIONAL SHELVING.

The Librarian reports that all the shelving in the Library has been filled with books during the past year, and that now when new books are purchased, in order to make room for them, it is necessary to take out some of those already on the shelves, and put the new books in the places of those taken out, under the same numbers. This is an inconvenience that should be remedied as soon as possible by providing sufficient shelving to arrange all the books we have on hand, or may have for some time to come—so that they may be easily accessible to those who desire to use them.

SUNDAY OPENING.

In May last, your Board, in compliance with what seemed to be the wishes of the community, taking the utterances of a portion of the press of the city to be such, passed a resolution directing the Library to be opened for reading on Sunday afternoons, from 2 until 5 o'clock. The Board chose the summer season to try the experiment in, because it would thereby avoid the additional expense for heating; and they chose the afternoon as the most suitable part of the day, as the entire mornings are generally closed, and then they could not be accused of tempting people away from church to come to the Library; and also at that time of the day there are most persons on the streets, seemingly without a suitable place of resort.

In accordance with this resolution the Library was opened on Sunday (the first time June 14th), during the time specified, a period of about three and one-half months—sixteen Sundays. The Librarian kept an accurate account of all who visited the Library during this time, including as he says in his report to the Board all who entered the room even to look around and not read, and also those who were not members of our association, but entered under the impression that the room was free to all on that day—and quite a large percentage were of this class.

From this report it seems that the number who visited the Library on Sundays, all told, was 570—an average of about thirty-two for each day. The result was not satisfactory, the attendance was extremely small, compared with what many anticipated it would be; and too small, in the opinion of your Board, to justify them in continuing the Sunday opening after the date fixed in the resolution. And, accordingly, since that date, the Library has been closed on Sundays.

The resolution referred to received the unanimous vote of the Board in its favor though among the members of the Institution there is known to be a a division of opinion on th isquestion.

The object of the Board in passing it, was, to test, by actual experiment, whether the community would generally desire the use of the library on Sundays and would avail themselves of the privilege if an opportunity was given them, and to stop the newspaper clamor on the subject by which the prejudices of a portion of the public were aroused and arrayed against the institution. These objects they have accomplished.

CONCLUSION.

In conclusion, your Board have to say that they consider the results of the year's operations as very satisfactory. They demonstrate that the Library can support itself under very depressing influences and unfavorable circumstances, and that its popularity with the community is increasing, and that year after year a larger number of them avail themselves of its advantages, and contribute to its support as annual members, and that its permanence and progress may be considered as established and insured beyond a reasonable doubt; and they likewise show that Mr. Appleton, your Librarian—who has the advantage, invaluable to you, of fifteen years' experience in your service—still possesses the confidence, the vigor and faithful in the discharge of their duties, and have performed them acceptably to the trustees and patrons of the institution.

By order of the Board,

J. B. SWEITZER, President.

LIBRARIAN'S REPORT.

The Librarian reports:

No. of vols. in Library January 1, 1874	12,764
Added by purchase during 1874.....vols.	381
Donated by Government	13
Donated by individuals	13
Added by binding	39
Total increase during 1874	556
Present No. of vols. in Library	13,320
No. of annual members, January 1, 1874	1,656
Added during the year	450
Deceased or Resigned	162
Net gain	288
Present No. of annual members	1,341
Life members	28
Honorary members	4
Total membership	1,376

This exhibits a large increase of members over last year, and is a larger number than the Association ever had enrolled at any previous period. A part, however, have paid for only one-half of the year, but will likely renew and become permanent members.

The number of volumes drawn from the Library during the year was 98,390—an increase of nearly 850 volumes over the previous year.

THE COLD SNAP.

Extraordinary Severity of the Weather—The Distress and Damage Caused—Death from Exposure.

It is believed that during ten years past such extremely cold weather has not been experienced in this vicinity, as we have had the last thirty-six hours. On Saturday morning the thermometer stood twenty-four degrees above zero, but from that hour until midnight the mercury fell to twelve degrees below zero by the government instrument at the Observatory, on the First National Bank building. At the southern end of the Allegheny suspension bridge, it is said that during the night the thermometer snowed twenty-one degrees below. This is a very exposed place, however, and the instrument is hardly to be depended upon as accurate. By the government instrument twelve degrees below was shown from midnight of Saturday until seven o'clock Sunday morning, after which time the weather moderated. At noon yesterday it was 2 degrees below, at two o'clock in the afternoon 2 degrees above, and increased to 3 degrees and upward until after three o'clock. Shortly after four o'clock it had fallen to 1 degree and went below thereafter. We learn from the signal office that between the hours of twelve P. M. of Saturday and seven A. M. Sunday, when the thermometer stood 12 degrees below zero, it was the lowest degree colder here than reported from any other station in the Union. The next lowest was 11 degrees below at one of the signal stations in Wisconsin. The record of yesterday's cold in this city shows that December 22, 1872, the thermometer fell to 6 degrees below, at seven o'clock in the morning. On the 29th and 30th of January, 1873, it stood 7 degrees below, and during the winter of 1873-4 the lowest point reached was 4 degrees below.

The streets of the city were almost deserted on Saturday and yesterday evenings, and few but those who were compelled to do so, ventured out. The churches yesterday morning and evening were very slimly attended, especially in the evening, and the principal business of those who could afford to do so, was to watch and tend the consumption of coal. Many favored ones experienced difficulty in keeping comfortably warm. What then must have been the suffering of the poor who needed fuel and clothing? It is certain that great distress prevailed in many localities. On Saturday the Poor Boards of the two cities were engaged in meting out relief in the shape of money and coal, but the demands of all could not be satisfied.

A number of cases of suffering out doors have been reported, and one death occurred yesterday, swallowed, partially by exposure. At the Station House and at the Young Men's Home many unfortunates were sheltered both Saturday and last night, and of the death referred to was of one of these.

DEATH FROM EXPOSURE AND INTEMPERANCE.

Among those who sought and obtained shelter in the Central Station House, on Saturday night, was Edward Holland, a poor, unfortunate, friendless young man, who had been a sailor boy, and was well known about the newspaper offices. He was miserably clad, not having near enough upon his body to protect him from the weather. About nine o'clock yesterday morning, with the other lodgers, he was let out of the station house. An hour afterwards he was seen to fall upon the sidewalk on Diamond street, not a hundred feet from the station. Officer Dan Sylvis carried him into the station again and in a few minutes expired within ten minutes. Coroner McCallin held an inquest and it resulted in a verdict of death from exposure and intemperate use of liquors. It was proved by men upon the body, and it appeared from the testimony that he had gone through a private alley way evidently with the intention of getting into the station, and was found sitting on the rear stairway of the house of Archibald & Wampy, and was put out upon the sidewalk, where he soon after fell down exhausted. Deceased was twenty-eight years of age.

A HEARTLESS ACT.

On Saturday evening Joseph Loweringer accompanied a party of friends (?) on a sleigh-ride to Perrysville. Late in the night, taking advantage of his temporary absence from the party, the friends started off for town, leaving Loweringer at a tavern. Supposing it only a joke, and that they would wait for him at the next tavern, he walked there, but found that they had gone. Finding that it was all a mistake, and Loweringer walked to the city, arriving in the Pittsburgh Diamond at about three o'clock yesterday morning. He wakened Lieut. Becker, and upon his own discretion was taken in. The man was suffering much from cold, and yesterday evening his hands were swelled up fearfully.

NEARLY FROZEN TO DEATH.

A German, name unknown, under the the influence of liquor, was found lying in Lafayette alley, Saturday night, nearly frozen to death, and was carried to the station-house, where Acting Captain White rubbed him with snow until he came to. The gentlemen who found him state that he was lying on his face, and was as stiff and cold as a log. Yesterday evening, on his own account he left the station house, and is still alive.

THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

A Loan of $15,000,000—High Standing of the Company's Credit—More Efficient Working of the Trains, Etc.

The Philadelphia *North American*, of Saturday, says: The Pennsylvania Railroad Company is said to have negotiated a sterling loan of £3,000,000, through the London Asiatic Company, at about ninety-one per cent., gold. When the subscriptions closed they had reached £8,000,000, or $40,000,000, a gratifying evidence of the high standing of the Company in the great center of the world's finance. This is part of the Company's general six per cent. mortgage. To what it is to be applied is not yet announced, but the Company has paid its last dividend in cash, and is clearing off its floating debt, with increasing receipts and bright prospects ahead. It is inferred that the new loan is to be applied to some of the vast and comprehensive system of extensions and improvements in hand. The recent searching reconstruction introduced into all departments of the company's operations has been followed by a new arrangement which looks to the more efficient working of the trains, avoiding all accidents, &c. This is to furnish every conductor with an assistant to take up the tickets, so that the conductor himself can pay more attention to the running of the train, and to the collection for the passengers, &c. It has long been evident that if the conductor's time was so much engrossed with the tickets he could not pay attention to the running of the train.

Real Estate Transfers.

The following deeds were filed of record in the office of Ralph J. Richardson, County Recorder, January 9, 1875:

August Miller et ux. to John Mueller, January 8, 1875; lot in Mifflin township, containing 2 acres. Consideration..... $ 400

Philip Miller to John Cowan, May 1, 1874; lot in Sharpsburg borough, with buildings. Price.....

Philip and John Miller et ux. et al. to same as above, May 1, 1874; lot in same borough as above, with buildings. Price..... 1,500

Augustus P. Cole to Mary A. Cole, January 8, 1875; lot in Sewickley township, containing 34 acres and 51 perches, with buildings. Consideration.....

Francis Miller et ux. to Elizabeth Miller, March 31, 1874; tract of land in West Deer township, containing 19 acres, with buildings. Price..... 1,000

Charles Roeber to Annie Roeber, August 10, 1874; two lots in Seventh ward, city, 20x100 feet each. Price.....

Ernest C. Krehan et ux. to Peter Stuart, March 24, 1875; three lots in Lower St. Clair township. Price..... 3,000

George W. Painter et ux. to Patterson Porter, March 19, 1874; lot in Millertown village, in Fawn township, with buildings. Price..... 1,000

Richard S. Porter et ux. to Patterson Porter, November 9, 1874; tract of land in Fawn township, containing 1 acre and 30 perches, with buildings. Price..... 1,250

James Porter et ux. et al. to same as above, November 29, 1871; tract of land in same township as above, containing 53 acres. Price..... 375

Andrew J. Fleming et ux. to John Y. Day, November 1, 1873; tract of land in West Deer township, containing 1 acre, with buildings. Price..... 800

John Y. Day to Patterson Porter, November 1, 1874; same tract of land as above. Price..... 410

James Anderson et ux. to Henry Sivtor, August 3, 1874; two lots on Nunnery Hill, Seventh ward, Allegheny, 46x120 feet. Price.....

Commonwealth to James Castleman, December 10, 1788; tract of land in Pitt township, containing 400 acres. Price. £20 1s

Sheriff's Poll Deed to Allemania Fire Insurance Company of Pittsburgh, November 25, 1874; all the interest of Dennis Harkins to a lot in East Birmingham, 60x60 feet. Price.....

James McGinnis et ux. to Thomas McGinnis, June 5, 1869; lot in Eleventh ward, city, in Carson & Bingham's plan, 20x80 feet. Price.....

Herman Hirsh et ux. to John W. Pryor, July 23, 1874; lot in Third ward, Allegheny, 35½x92 feet, with buildings. Price.....

Quit-claim deed from Bernard McCarthan et ux. to same as above, April 2, 1874; lot in Second ward, Allegheny. Considerations.....

James S. Orr to Bella M. Tucker, August 1, 1873; lot in Allegheny, along the Cemetery fence, 20x193½ feet. Price.....

A. C. Patterson et ux. to R. B. Miller et al., December 5, 1874; two lots in Twenty-seventh ward, city, with buildings. Price.....

John C. Hinman to Robert F. McGeagh, January 8, 1875; lot in Eighth ward, city, with improvements. Price..... 3,000

IN BANKRUPTCY.

Assets and Liabilities of Jared M. Brush, Esq.

In the United States District Court, on Saturday, Jared M. Brush, Esq., filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy, having become seriously involved as indorser for the Citizens' Oil Refining Company, of which he is a stockholder. Aside from these liabilities, his indebtedness is comparatively small. Following is a list of the liabilities and assets:

SECURED LIABILITIES.

	Security.	Debt.
Freehold bank, Pittsburgh	$ 1,816 00	$1,800
Freehold bank, Pittsburgh	2,070 00	2,000
United Savings bank, Pittsburgh	2,022 86	1,500
John McKee, Pittsburgh	3,150 00	3,172
Pittsburgh Bank for Savings	14,000 00	2,800
Pittsburgh Bank for Savings	4,000 00	1,750
Freehold Bank and Building Association of Pittsburgh	12,000 00	7,000

UNSECURED LIABILITIES.

	Debt.
Phillips, Nimick & Co., Pittsburgh	$ 1,000 00
Phillips, Nimick & Co., Pittsburgh	573 36
Park, Bros. & Co., Pittsburgh	1,000 80
Carnegie, Thomson & Co., Pittsburgh	23 25
Atwood & McCaffrey, Pittsburgh	25 65
D. W. C. Carroll & Co., Pittsburgh	18 18
Samuel Severance, Pittsburgh	125 21
Evening Telegraph, Pittsburgh	30 00
Pittsburgh *Gazette*, Pittsburgh	15 00
John McKee, Pittsburgh	3,172 60
United Savings bank, Pittsburgh	1,500 00
Phillips, Nimick & Co., Pittsburgh	100 00
Total	$28,592 87

Besides the above there is included among the liabilities notes of the Citizens' Oil Refining Co., amounting to $120,462 75, on which Mr. Brush was indorser.

ASSETS.

Lot in Seventh ward	$ 1,000 00
Another lot in Seventh ward	1,200 00
Eleven acres at Brushton station	66,000 00
Lot on Wylie avenue	12,000 00
Lots on Overhill street	24,000 00
Lot on Colwell street	6,000 00
Three lots at Brushton	14,000 00
Lots on Dilworth street	4,000 00
Penn avenue boiler works	10,000 00
Capt. A. D. Miller, debts due	1,941 00
Citizens' Oil Refinery, debts due	8,000 00
Ball Manufacturing Company, Canton, O., debts due	6,500 00
William C. McCarthy	225 25
Wm. Smith & Co., due	65 50
Moorhead & Co., due	60 79
Lewis, Oliver & Phillips, due	20 22
Stevenson & Foster, due	55 10
Pittsburgh Gaslight Co., due	192 80
Pennsylvania Reform school, due	11 48
A. H. Nuller, due	15 00
Samuel Wickersham, due	105 60
Burley & Joamson, due	52 00
Citizens' Oil Refining Company, due	191 00
Sundries, about due	500 00
Pittsburgh Refining Co., stock	12,100 00
Baltimore and Pittsburgh Coal and Coke Company, stock	12,000 00
Exempt National bank stock	5,000 00
Freehold bank stock	2,000 00
Pittsburgh *Evening Telegraph* stock	500 00
Total assets	$347,981 56

The above is subject to the following encumbrances:

Mortgage on Wylie street property	$ 12,000 00
Mortgage on three lots at Brushton	8,400 00
Mortgage on lots in Dilthridge's plan	2,500 00
Judgments	7,411 24
Judgments	15,670 33
	$47,981 56

This leaves the total assets, aside from all encumbrances, $136,631 76.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

United States District Court—Judge McCandless.

L. P. Chester vs. steamboat Veteran No. 2, in admiralty. R. D. Clark & Co., were allowed to intervene.

T. Fawcett & Son vs. steamboat Stella, in admiralty. Petition of R. D. Clark presented, and the time for taking testimony extended thirty days.

In the matter of the exceptions to the Commissioner's report distributing the fund arising from the sale of the steamtug Tom Reese, which was argued recently, the Court overruled the exceptions and confirmed the supplemental report of the Commissioners.

John Kenmuir, bankrupt, Allegheny county. Final account of J. P. Fleming, Esq., assignee, was presented and filed *nisi*.

Simmons & Co. *et al.*, Somerset county, vs. Thomas J. Beeri. Argued and an injunction granted against T. J. Fearl, Nelson Fearl and S. J. Cove.

Jared M. Brush, Pittsburgh, voluntary petition in bankruptcy filed and same referred to Register Harper.

In the matter of the voluntary assignment of Philip Gerst to John White, Sr., *et al.*, a rule is granted on assignees to show why they should not be required to file and settle an account in the case, returnable January 23.

Common Pleas No. 2—Judges Sterrett and Stowe.

In the case of J. D. Reynolds vs. J. A. Reynold, J. S. Cook was appointed Commissioner.

In the divorce case of Mary E. Coss, by her next friend, vs. A. E. Coss, C. C. Dickey, Esq., was appointed Commissioner.

In the matter of the first and final account of J. H. White, sequestrator of the life and estate of Adam Shubert, the petition and account of sequestrator presented and confirmed *nisi*.

In the case of Anton Schmidt vs. Catharine Schmidt, J. H. Callahan, Esq., was appointed Commissioner.

In the case of John Birmingham *et al.* vs. Wm. Fisher, the application for a preliminary injunction was refused.

James F. McIlvar, on petition presented, was granted leave to adopt Mary J. Jackson.

In the matter of the voluntary assignment of Frederick Spreen, Geo. Kritz and Chas. Oelage to Jacob Spreen, assignee, Sarah Morrow, by her next friend, filed a petition for a divorce from her husband, Joseph S. Morrow, and a subpœna was awarded.

The St. Alphonsus Beneficial Society of Pittsburgh was granted leave, on application filed, to amend its charter.

Arthur Atkinson and John Brown were appointed appraisers in the matter of the voluntary assignment of John Allen.

In the case of Sarah Jane Bonfield, by her next friend, Edward Townsend, vs. John W. Bonfield, a subpœna for divorce was awarded. This was done at the trifling cost of $417 75, and, in the opinion of your Board, has very greatly improved. The change has certainly made the room much more comfortable for those who visit the library at night, and added greatly to its appearance.

Previous to the 10th of last March all the gas consumed in the main passage and stairway, in the basement, as well as in the Library rooms, came through the Library meter, and was charged to, and paid for, by your Board, and an amount agreed upon was paid to them by the Bell company for the gas estimated to have been used for their purposes. By a rearrangement of the gas pipes we now get only our own gas measured and charged to us. This arrangement is more satisfactory and has proved to be a measure of economy to this institution.

ADDITIONAL SHELVING.

The Librarian reports that all the shelving in the Library has been filled with books during the past year, and that now when new books are purchased, in order to make room for them, it is necessary to take out some of those already on the shelves, and put the new books in the places of those taken out, under the same numbers. This is an inconvenience that should be remedied as soon as possible by providing sufficient shelving to arrange all the books we have on hand, or may have for some time to come—so that they may be easily accessible to those who desire to use them.

SUNDAY OPENING.

In May last, your Board, in compliance with what seemed to be the wishes of the community, taking the utterances of a portion of the press of the city to be such, passed a resolution directing the Library to be opened for reading on Sunday afternoons, from 2 until 5 o'clock. The Board chose the summer season to try the experiment in, because it would thereby avoid the additional expense for heating; and they chose the afternoon as the most suitable part of the day, as the entire mornings are generally closed, and then they could not be accused of tempting people away from church to come to the Library; and also at that time of the day there are most persons on the streets, seemingly without a suitable place of resort.

In accordance with this resolution the Library was opened on Sunday (the first time June 14th), during the time specified, a period of about three and one-half months—sixteen Sundays. The Librarian kept an accurate account of all who visited the Library during this time, including as he says in his report to the Board all who entered the room even to look around and not read, and also those who were not members of our association, but entered under the impression that the room was free to all on that day—and quite a large percentage were of this class.

From this report it seems that the number who visited the Library on Sundays, all told, was 570—an average of about thirty-two for each day. The result was not satisfactory, the attendance was extremely small, compared with what many anticipated it would be; and too small, in the opinion of your Board, to justify them in continuing the Sunday opening after the date fixed in the resolution. And, accordingly, since that date, the Library has been closed on Sundays.

The resolution referred to received the unanimous vote of the Board in its favor though among the members of the Institution there is known to be a a division of opinon on th isquestion.

The object of the Board in passing it, was, to test, by actual experiment, whether the community would generally desire the use of the library on Sundays and would avail themselves of the privilege if an opportunity was given them, and to stop the newspaper clamor on the subject by which the prejudices of a portion of the public were aroused and arrayed against the institution. These objects they have accomplished.

CONCLUSION.

In conclusion, your Board have to say that they consider the results of the year's operations as very satisfactory. They demonstrate that the Library can support itself under very depressing influences and unfavorable circumstances, and that its popularity with the community is increasing, and that year after year a larger number of them avail themselves of its advantages, and contribute to its support as annual members, and that its permanence and progress may be considered as established and insured beyond a reasonable doubt; and they likewise show that Mr. Appleton, your Librarian—who has the advantage, invaluable to you, of fifteen years' experience in your service—still possesses the confidence, the vigor and faithful in the discharge of their duties, and have performed them acceptably to the trustees and patrons of the institution.

By order of the Board,

J. B. SWEITZER, President.

LIBRARIAN'S REPORT.

The Librarian reports:

No. of vols. in Library January 1, 1874	12,764
Added by purchase during 1874.....vols.	381
Donated by Government	13
Donated by individuals	13
Added by binding	39
Total increase during 1874	556
Present No. of vols. in Library	13,320
No. of annual members, January 1, 1874	1,656
Added during the year	450
Deceased or Resigned	162
Net gain	288
Present No. of annual members	1,341
Life members	28
Honorary members	4
Total membership	1,376

This exhibits a large increase of members over last year, and is a larger number than the Association ever had enrolled at any previous period. A part, however, have paid for only one-half of the year, but will likely renew and become permanent members.

The number of volumes drawn from the Library during the year was 98,390—an increase of nearly 850 volumes over the previous year.

THE ELECTION MUDDLE.

The Application for an Injunction Withdrawn.

In the Common Pleas Court No. 1, before Judges Sterrett and Stowe, on Saturday, the application for an injunction upon Mayor Blackmore, to restrain him from issuing a proclamation for a new city election, came up for argument.

Judge Mellon, on the part of the Taxpayers' Union, asked leave to intervene on their behalf so that they might have a voice in the proceedings should the Court decide to give a hearing to-day.

Upon this application, Judge Stowe said that he had granted the injunction on the representation in the bill that the Mayor was about to put the city to a large expense by issuing a proclamation for the election of a Mayor, City Controller and City Treasurer, whereas the city might be saved the costs were the Mayor to await the action of the court on the petition for a mandamus, to be heard on Saturday next. Should the court upon a full hearing decide that last years' election was illegal, it would not be too late then for the Mayor to issue his proclamation. But should the court decide that election was legal, the Mayor would have issued his proclamation and an election might be held contrary to an express decision of the court.

Judge Mellon suggested that the Mayor be allowed to exercise his own discretion as to which course it would be better for him to take in the alternative given him in the alternative *mandamus*, unrestrained by outside parties. If the Mayor should decide to make answer, the question could be decided on the argument fixed for Saturday next; but should he decide to issue his proclamation, the election would be held, and the parties out of possession could sue out a writ of *quo warranto*, which would bring the question fairly before the Court, and perhaps in a better way than any other. It was not the custom of the Court to interfere with public officers in the regular discharge of their duties, and it only did so when strong ground for such action